هكذا صفحة الأصل

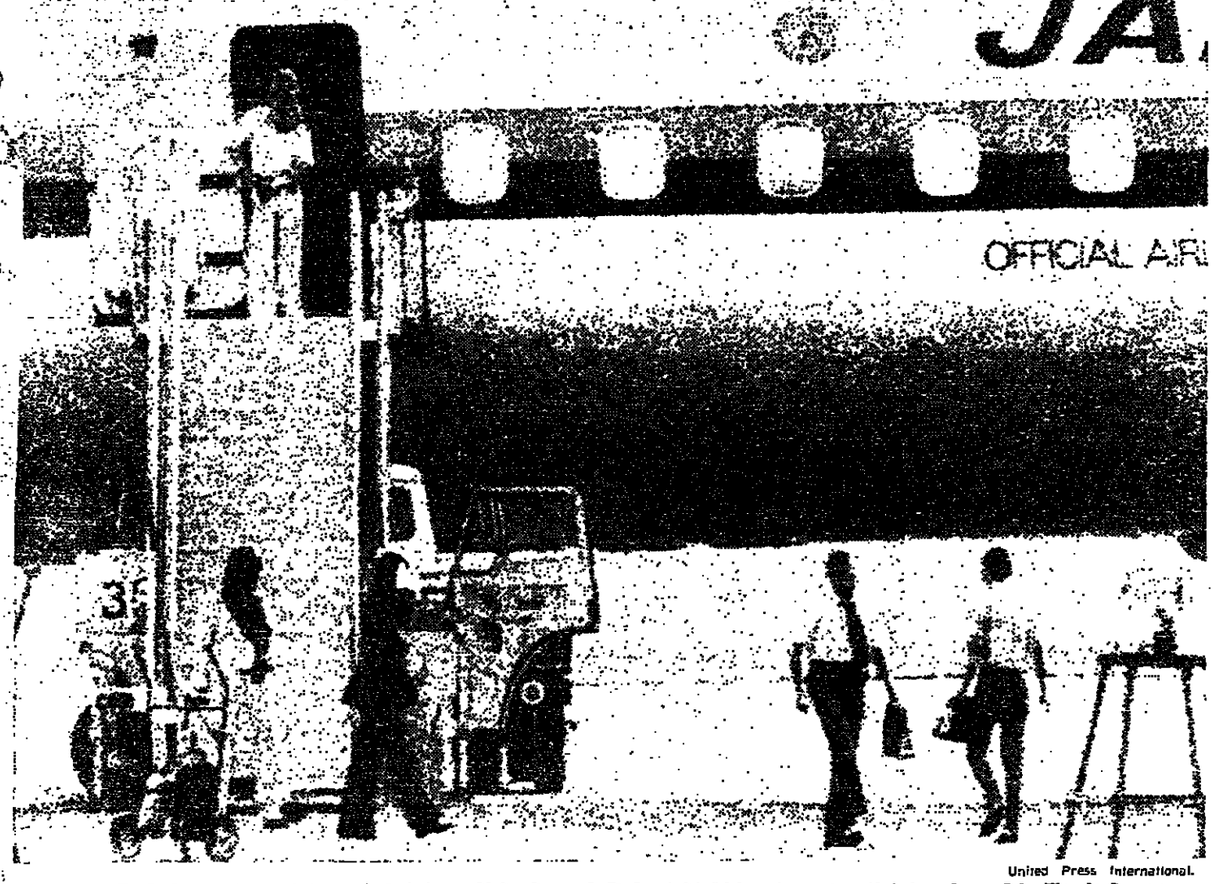
INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 34-22 (93-72). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 34-21 (93-70). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 31-20 (88-68). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 32-20 (90-68). CHANNEL: Slight. OSLO: Sunny. Temp. 21-13 (88-55). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 34 high (75). Yesterday's temp. 25-15 (80-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ... 20 Sch. | Italy ... £1.25
Belgium ... 15 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr. | Monaco ... 2.50 Fr.
Eire ... 16 P. | Netherlands ... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ... 50 K.
France ... 2.50 F. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ... 15 E.c.
Great Britain ... 15 P. | Spain ... 30 Ptas.
Greece ... 18 Drs. | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr.
India ... Rs. 5 | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Iran ... 25 Rials | Turkey ... T 4.5
Italy ... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) ... 50 c.
Israel ... I.£ 3.00 | Yugoslavia ... 9 D.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,783 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1975 Established 1887



United Press International.

Japanese Red Army terrorists guard jet as U.S. Consul Robert Stebbins (wearing tie) is released in Kuala Lumpur. Man passing the consul on his way toward the Japan Air Lines plane is one of five freed Japanese prisoners.

Four Substitute Hostages Aboard Plane

Terrorists Free 15, Leave Malaysia for Libya

From Wire Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 7.—Five Japanese Red Army terrorists today freed 15 hostages, including the U.S. consul and the Swedish chargé d'affaires, before leaving the airport here on a flight to Libya with five radicals freed from Japanese prisons in accordance with the demands of the terrorists.

Also on the plane were a Japanese crew of nine and two Malaysian and two Japanese government officials presented as hostages in exchange for those seized when the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur was taken over by the terrorists Monday.

The terrorists took the 15 hostages to the airport after demanding transportation out of the country and the freedom of five other radicals from Japanese jails.

On the way to Libya, the Japan Air Lines DC-8 landed for refueling at Colombo. It left the capital of Sri Lanka after two hours and was expected to arrive in Tripoli, Libya, early tomorrow, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

A tight security cordon was in place around Bandaranaike International Airport in Colombo during the jetliner's stop. The pilot was under strict orders not to permit anyone to disembark.

The U.S. consul, Robert Stebbins, 42, said he believed the terrorists would have killed their hostages, originally numbering 52, if their demands had not been met. Mr. Stebbins and the other freed hostages agreed, however, that the terrorists treated them well, giving them candy, cushions and in one instance a bottle of perfume. Mr. Stebbins said that the terrorists took valuables, including money, from the hostages, but later gave them all back.

He said the terrorists were well organized.

Fredrik Bergenstrahle, the freed Swedish diplomat, said that, while he and the other captives were treated very well, the three-day ordeal was a frightening experience because "these people are tough and one can never know what they will do."

Another of the 15 freed hostages, Tee Wah Kwung, 20, of Malaysia, said that in the plane, where they were held for the last 24 hours, they were given regular airline food and that when he left the aircraft one of the gunmen gave him a bottle of perfume as a souvenir.

After the jet lifted off and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Angry at U.S. Opposition to Hawk Deal

Hussein May Buy Soviet Missiles

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (AP).—King Hussein said today that, unless he gets 14 Hawk missile batteries from the United States, he will buy an air-defense system from the Soviet Union. He also indicated that Soviet advisers might be stationed in Jordan.

"We simply must have this request met fully or else find a comparible option," King Hussein told newsmen at a palace luncheon. "A compatible option does not exist in Europe and this means we will probably have to go to our friends in the Soviet Union.

"We prefer to send our officers abroad for training [in weapons systems], but if we have to receive expert technical advice here we will do so for a limited time."

Hussein's remarks ruled out speculation that Jordan might go arms shopping in Britain or France if the U.S. Congress continued to block the $350-million Hawk sale. Congress has postponed a final decision on the deal until Sept. 10.

After Congress was informed, on July 11, of the proposed Hawk sale and an accompanying deal involving 100 Vulcan rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns worth $90 million, legislation was introduced to kill the transaction.

The Israeli government expressed concern about the size of the missile sale. Intensive lobbying by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and other Zionist groups followed and congressional approval was felt to be unobtainable.

The administration suspended the project and decided to submit a new proposal to Congress in September. Meanwhile, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that Jordan be sold only six batteries of Hawk missiles.

"The problem is, who are we talking to?" King Hussein said today. "Is it [Israeli Premier Yitzhak] Rabin in Washington or the greatest nation in the world? First Congress turns its back on Turkey, now Jordan. How can the United States be considered a reliable friend, ally and arms supplier?"

King Hussein said U.S. arms deals and relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt and other Arab countries "are bound to be affected" by the outcome of the Jordan deal.

He said he had consistently opposed polarization of the Middle East into an Israel supported by the United States and an Arab world supported by the Soviet Union.

He added that he was "flabbergasted and taken aback at what happened in Washington. It will be a very sad moment in our lives (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Peres Says Talks on Accord In Sinai Are in 'Final Stages'

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that Israel and Egypt are in the final stages of negotiations on a second-stage peace agreement in the Sinai.

He said Egypt's reply to Israel's latest proposals "will make a good basis for the continuation of the talks" but he did not supply any details.

"We will have to wait a number of weeks before we know the results," he said.

"We find ourselves today in the final stages of negotiations on an interim agreement," Mr. Peres said.

The defense minister said at a meeting of the Israeli-American Chamber of Commerce that Israel was ready to negotiate with other Arab states.

"We should open negotiations because we favor the relief of tension and yearn for an agreement," Mr. Peres said. The defense minister said Israel had little to offer from a geographical standpoint.

Claiming "We will not abandon our settlements on the Golan Heights," Mr. Peres said, however, that "it is incumbent on us to test if it will be possible to reach an agreement [with Syria]."

Jerusalem sources said earlier that the gap had been narrowed in Israeli-Egyptian efforts to reach an agreement.

A government source said Israel would answer Cairo's latest proposals by tomorrow.

The source's statement on the relatively quick response planned by Israel was made shortly after a report was issued by the government-run national radio that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked Israel to speed up the pace of the negotiations.

'Shuttle Diplomacy'

Mr. Kissinger, the radio said, sought the speedup in the indirect talks, now nearly two months old, so he could resume his Middle East "shuttle diplomacy" by about Aug. 20 and seal a second-stage interim peace agreement.

Mr. Kissinger made the request in a note attached to the Egyptian reply to Israeli proposals, conveyed from Washington to Jerusalem yesterday by Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, the report said.

[In Washington, the State Department categorically denied today the report that Mr. Kissinger had urged Israel to speed up negotiations with Egypt, Reuters reported.

["I can deny it," State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said. "That report I can deny categorically."]

Israeli Border Raid

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (AP).—Israeli commandos demolished a house in southern Lebanon early today and Beirut reported an artillery duel across the tense Israeli-Lebanese border—the fourth night of fighting reported in the area.

The Israeli military command (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Athens Convenes Trial of 32 on Torture Charges

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (AP).—Former members of the Greek military police went on trial on torture charges today, with three of them admitting that "every sense of human dignity was disregarded" in their interrogations.

In a dramatic opening, three jailed men begged for mercy from the court and their victims. They said they acted on orders of their superiors.

Of the 32 military policemen accused, only 28 appeared in the military court the first day. Three of the defendants suffered self-inflicted food poisoning on the eve of the trial and were sent to a hospital for treatment. A fourth defendant has reportedly fled abroad and will be tried in absentia when the trial resumes on Monday.

The military prosecutor today singled out incidents of beatings with clubs, whips, the hanging of detainees from walls with chains and inflicting cigarette burns on testicles.

In another courtroom, a five-member civil court continued hearing witnesses testifying against 20 leaders of the 1967 military coup. In a third proceeding, 21 officers are being tried on charges of allegedly attempting to overthrow the democratic government in February.

30 Guerrillas Seized By Argentine Police

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7 (AP).—Argentine police rounded up 30 Montonero guerrillas in raids in Cordoba early today and seized guns, bombs and propaganda leaflets.

The Montoneros claimed responsibility for raids in Cordoba and Buenos Aires in the last two weeks that left six dead and several injured.

Lisbon Cabinet Ready; Anti-Red Drive Grows

'Sleepy' Town Routs Communists

By Marvine Howe

VILA NOVA DE FAMALICAO, Portugal, Aug. 7 (NYT).—This sleepy northern textile town set in a landscape of vineyards and hills has become the focus of an anti-Communist crusade.

The generally placid residents have taken their anti-Communism to the streets with shouts, pamphlets, looting and the burning of books and banners. An 18-year-old male nurse, Luis Carreiro Barroso, and a 34-year-old tractor driver, Laurention Leitao de Carvalho, were accidentally shot and killed early Monday morning by troops warding off an assault on the Communist party's headquarters in the center of this industrial town, 20 miles northeast of Oporto. The headquarters were evacuated Saturday and are being guarded by an infantry regiment with armored personnel carriers.

Yesterday, the whole town turned out for the funeral of Mr. Carreiro Barroso.

The silent funeral march through the town was organized by the Popular Democratic party. The victim was a member of the party's youth movement.

The parish priest, the Rev. Joaquim Fernandes, led the funeral service in the town church, declaring that Vila Nova de Famalicao was a town of peaceful inhabitants imbued with the Christian concept of life.

"We are a profoundly free people and want to remain so," he declared, emphasizing they were fighting for their principles, "for a Christian society where man is responsible for his acts and is *not a machine*."

Tuesday night, thousands of townspeople broke through the security forces, tore down the iron gates of the Communist party building and began sacking it, hurling furniture, books and Communist banners into the streets, where youths set them on fire.

The soldiers tried to stop the mob but, being heavily outnumbered, failed and fell back, watching helplessly.

The final attack took about 15 minutes. It was a huge push by a crowd estimated at 10,000. The soldiers simply crossed their arms and did not resist.

"If the military had fired, it would have been the beginning of civil war," an engineer remarked with relief.

The soldiers left town later in the armored vehicles and four trucks. They were cheered by the townspeople, who showed no rancor.

"We just wanted them to go back to the barracks," a textile worker said.

Emblems, Documents

The Communist building was sacked. The crowd burned party emblems, documents and two automobiles. All the Communist signs were scraped off the building and a handwritten sign, "House for Angolan Refugees," was hoisted.

"What we want is to take down the Communist party signs, check if there are any more arms in the building and keep the Communists out," said Jose da Cunha, a middle-aged construction worker who was harassing the military men keeping the crowd back.

Other members of the crowd agreed.

"Don't misunderstand, we're not anti-Communist as such," said Nuno Carralho, a student in the last year of law school. "What we're against is that the Communist party doesn't abide by the democratic rules of the game."

Many persons in Famalicao ex- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Military, Several Civilians Picked

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Aug. 7.—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves prepared today to swear in a Communist-backed Cabinet despite a growing wave of anti-Communist sentiment in Portugal and continuing pressure from political and military groups for a government representing majority will. The Cabinet, composed mainly of military men, but with several civilians, will take office tomorrow, according to the Premier. But while an end may be put to three weeks of government paralysis, the general crisis was expected to be aggravated.

Disorders continued in the north, where more than 30 Communist or Communist-linked centers have been attacked in the last month. This morning the sixth death in the current violence was recorded when a man died of bullet wounds received during an assault on the Communist headquarters in Fafe, near Braga last night. Six persons had been wounded when Communist defenders fired an automatic weapon into the crowd.

Brig Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of the country's security forces, and Gen Carlos Fabiao, army chief of staff, went to Oporto, the capital of the north, today. Troop reinforcements were sent late yesterday.

Brig. Carvalho emphasized that what was needed in Portugal was "a firm government, a coherent government, but above all a firm policy which avoids the use of repressive force."

The general made his statements, which were unusually mild, after a meeting with the officers of the Oporto regional command. When the security chief left the command, he was booed by onlookers.

In Lisbon, maneuvers were continuing up to the last moment to head off a new Cabinet representing at best minority sentiment and to remove Gen Gonçalves as the key divisive factor in the country.

The leading conservative group, the party of the Social Democratic Center, declared that the choice facing the country was Communist dictatorship or parliamentary democracy. In a letter to President Francisco da Costa Gomes, the party's leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, called on him to allow the Socialist party, as the winner of last April's elections to form a government.

This is similar to the course that the Socialists themselves have been urging, along with the Popular Democratic party, the main centrist group, since they precipitated the crisis by breaking with Premier Goncalves and the Communists and resigning from the coalition. The violence, unprecedented since the start of the revolution in April of last year, has roughly coincided with the entry into opposition of these two groups.

Moderates Have 71%

In the elections for the Constituent Assembly, the two parties together received close to 64 per cent of the vote. If the Social Democratic Center vote is added, the so-called moderate majority reaches 71 per cent. The Communists received only 12.5 per cent, and their principal ally, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, less than 5 per cent.

The Socialists now say that such has been the alienation in the country from the Communists and from the armed forces that in an election today the Socialists would get more than 50 per cent of the vote, while the Communists would drop to less than 10 per cent. Such nonpolitical factors as rising unemployment, persistent inflation and the return of whites from Angola would contribute to this result in the opinion of opposition political figures.

The Premier, nevertheless, seemed determined to cling to power as the only way to continue the revolution and prevent "reactionary" elements from halting the move to a socialist society.

Even before the elections were held, Gen. Goncalves had served notice that he would not take account of their results as far as the armed forces' political control of the country was concerned. He and his allies have contended that the vote was exclusively for a constituent assembly, whose only task is to make a new constitution.



Associated Press.

Portuguese in Vila Nova de Famalicao, led by members of the Popular Democratic party, march in funeral procession for Luis Carreiro Barroso, 18, who was slain earlier this week during an anti-Communist demonstration.

Special 'Forum' Will Handle It

Constitutional Change to Take Gandhi Case Out of the Courts

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had the lower house of Parliament vote today to amend the Constitution so as to end the courts' power to rule on her conviction on charges of electoral abuses and her authoritarian emergency decrees.

The amendments, passed swiftly by the lower house amid laughter and cheers, mark the most extensive changes in India's British-tradition democracy in the 28 years of this country's independence.

They give the 57-year-old Prime Minister the power to continue arresting her political opponents without trial and provide permanent constitutional authority for her June 26 crackdown.

The changes also remove from the Supreme Court, which had been due to begin hearings Monday on Mrs. Gandhi's appeal, the power to rule on her June 12 conviction for corrupt practices in winning election to Parliament in 1971.

The power to decide the case will now rest with a special body or "forum" whose composition was not described. It was not immediately clear whether the special body would be formed of Parliament or by presidential ordinance.

Introducing the amendments in the Lok Sabha, or lower house, Law Minister H. R. Gokhale left no doubt that they were intended to extricate Mrs. Gandhi from her legal embarrassments.

"It is further proposed to render pending proceedings in respect of such election under the existing law null and void," he said in a statement of what the changes were designed to do.

With opposition members already boycotting Parliament to protest the arrests of their lead- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rhodesians Feel Pinch of Economic Slump

Inflation, Shortages Cause Some To Wonder If Regime Hides Facts

By Tom Lambert

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 7.—*Rhodesia is in deep economic* trouble and there are warnings from officials and indications from business, economic and financial sources that it will get worse.

The trouble is apparent not only in the $1-billion budget for this year, with its public-spending cuts and its 23-per-cent increase in defense outlays.

It is apparent in the smaller size and higher cost of a loaf of bread, in layoffs and some shortened factory schedules, in some businessmen's predictions they may "go to the wall" and on store shelves.

"I can't buy a light bulb in Salisbury today," a young housewife complained.

"There are shortages of butter, some kinds of cheese, fish and some kinds of imported goods—like a British syrup we used to consider part of our life," another Salisbury woman said.

"I can't buy golf balls and scotch is hard to find," a wealthy executive grumbled the other day. "I know they're luxuries and I can get along without them, but it's difficult."

"Every day it seems prices go up," a black clerk said. "It really is hard to stretch my salary to cover what my family needs."

What has happened to the economy? In presenting his budget, Finance Minister John Wrathall said, in effect, that Rhodesia has been caught up in a series of economic binds.

The world economic recession now is being felt in the country, he said. Rhodesian exports are bringing in less revenue and Rhodesia's imports are costing more. The nation, he said, was having "transport difficulties"—probably a reference to delays in the handling of Rhodesia's foreign trade, which is routed through ports in neighboring Mozambique. There is also trouble in obtaining foreign exchange. And the inflation rate has doubled to nearly 8 per cent.

The Wrathall budget edged Rhodesia closer to a war footing, with higher defense spending, more reservist call-ups and fewer army deferments. The government has called on the citizenry for "austerity—necessary sacrifices for the national interest"—amid mounting demands by black nationalists for majority rule or war.

Importers already are beginning to feel the pinch of Mr. Wrathall's lower foreign-currency allocation.

"With my allocation I can buy six good Swiss watches this year," said a jeweler who used to market 20 times that many annually. "I may have to close down."

"My allocation is not enough to replenish my stock," an Indian shoestore owner said. "I will sell what I have. Then I'm finished."

Mr. Wrathall eliminated, except for "essential" imports, a provision under which individuals had been able to obtain foreign-currency allocations to buy goods from abroad.

"No more American records," shrugged a young Salisbury man.

While aware that their economy was jeopardized by sanctions and some imprudent importing—"I can't buy a flashlight battery but my shop is offering Japanese dolls," a Salisbury man said—some Rhodesians suspect that the government has been withholding details of its financial trouble.

"Certainly, we've had sanctions against us and we know they've caused trouble, but the government had been leading us to believe things were not so bad," a Rhodesian said.

"But our farm products and metals had been selling well, at increasing, inflated prices. Why are we in such a bad slump now? For Wrathall's reasons—or are there others he didn't list?"

© Los Angeles Times.

Plane's Black Box Found

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Investigating teams searching the wreckage of the Jordanian Boeing 707 airliner, which crashed earlier this week killing 188 persons, have found the black box which could provide clues to what caused the accident, a government spokesman said.

Anti-Gandhi Efforts Said To Collapse

Narayan Reported To Reject Campaign

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Efforts to organize an opposition drive in India around Jaya Prakash Narayan, an elderly follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi, have collapsed, according to knowledgeable Western diplomats.

Mr. Narayan, a potential rival to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is in a hospital in Chandigarh under arrest, one of the thousands of opposition figures seized since Mrs. Gandhi lifted civil liberties and imposed a state of emergency in India six weeks ago.

According to diplomats, Mr. Narayan, within the last two weeks, has rejected the pleas of supporters to mount an opposition drive to Mrs. Gandhi and has told associates that he has neither the physical strength nor the will to rival the Prime Minister.

Mr. Narayan, 72, has a heart ailment and is in generally poor health.

Sources said that underground opposition groups in New Delhi had sought Mr. Narayan's advice on the strategy to deal with Mrs. Gandhi.

Some groups sought open demonstrations that would inevitably lead to violence and worldwide publicity. Others groups adhered to a strategy of passive resistance, similar to the tactic used by Mohandas K. Gandhi in the independence struggle against the British.

Mr. Narayan reportedly told his followers that he was "well and happy," and "tired of crowds," and that the opposition "had to make up its own mind."

To diplomats and Indians, Mr. Narayan's reluctance to lead an opposition campaign is in line with his enigmatic behavior during the last two decades. Although a key figure in the independence struggle, and a remarkably popular figure, Mr. Narayan has remained a brooding, somewhat aloof, ascetic who has periodically withdrawn from public life.

He is, nonetheless, a powerful force in India and a political rival to Mrs. Gandhi.

Without Mr. Narayan to forcefully oppose Mrs. Gandhi, sources say, the opposition has virtually withered. There have been, according to reliable sources here, as many as 55,000 persons seized as a result of the emergency, which was ordered by Mrs. Gandhi because of what was termed an internal threat in India.

Sources say that the two most powerful figures in the ruling Congress party who could pose a threat to Mrs. Gandhi have publicly supported her and show no signs of breaking away. The two are Jagjivan Ram, the defense minister, and Yeshwantrad Chavan, the foreign minister.

Gandhi Case Out of Courts

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, the amendments breezed through on a 336-0 vote. They will be considered tomorrow by the less important Rajya Sabha, or upper house, where similarly easy going is assured.

Even with the opposition in their benches, Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress party enjoys overwhelming majorities in both houses of Parliament.

But there were signs of dissatisfaction among her Communist party allies. Communist Inderjit Gupta said in the lower house: "Today we see certain dangerous trends. If the Prime Minister is protected, it can be stretched to include the [22 states'] chief ministers, too. There will be no end to it."

But he and fellow Communists voted for the amendments, supporting Mrs. Gandhi as they had earlier this week when her government amended the Indian electoral code retroactively to wipe out the legal provisions under which she was convicted.

AP Newsman Expelled

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (AP).—India today ordered the expulsion of Associated Press correspondent Edward Cody for his reporting on the country's political crisis. Police gave him a 24-hour deportation order a day after the AP refused a Foreign Ministry request to withdraw him voluntarily.

He is the sixth foreign correspondent to be ordered to leave the country since Prime Minister Gandhi declared the national emergency June 26 and imposed tight censorship regulations.

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United Press International.

Oil storage tanks burning near Metz in eastern France.

New French Extremist Group Says It Set Oil Tanks Afire

METZ, France, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—An extremist group calling itself the Workers' Direct Action Committee has claimed responsibility for setting two big oil-storage depots afire in eastern France today and Tuesday.

About 500 firemen, including reinforcements from nearby West Germany and the Paris region, battled for more than 12 hours before controlling the latest blaze today at a depot owned by the Shell company at Woippy-Saint-Agathe near Metz.

Ten tanks containing 1.6 million gallons of fuel oil and gasoline went up in flames at 1:45 a.m.

An anonymous caller telephoned the newspaper Republicain Lorrain and said the Workers' Direct Action Committee started the fire, a spokesman for the paper said.

The caller said the committee planned other sabotage in the area but was temporarily holding back because all oil refineries and storage depots are now closely guarded by the army.

He said the committee seeks to split the government and the people and make "capitalist companies which profit from the people lose a great deal."

Factory Blast Kills 2

CHATEAULIN, France, Aug. 7 (AP).—An explosion ripped through a state-owned explosives factory here today and officials said two persons were killed and about 30 injured.

The plant, located at Pont-de-Buis near the tip of the Brittany peninsula, employs about 600 persons.

Officials said there were indications that the explosion was caused by the heat wave that has gripped the area for almost two weeks.

Hussein Says Jordan May Buy Soviet Rocket, Hits U.S. Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

if we have to change our traditional source of supply."

King Hussein said Jordan needs a minimum of 14 anti-aircraft missile batteries and cannot accept a congressional limitation of six batteries "because half an air-defense system would be worse than useless."

"Right now, our skies are open and vulnerability invites aggression," he said. "There are repeated Israeli incursions and this is intolerable. We need the missiles to protect our cities, our air fields, regardless of any disengagement agreements in the Sinai or Syria."

King Hussein and Premier Zaid Rifai accused Congress of endangering U.S. interests in the Arab world by yielding to what they called the Jewish lobby and warned of a broader international impact on traditional U.S. allies.

The King reiterated warnings that another Arab-Israeli war seems inevitable and Jordan "will have no choice but to participate because we feel Jordan will be a prime target.

"We have the thinnest, longest, most dangerous border with Israel. We are one of Syria's flanks and we are in the way of any Israeli attack on Arab oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf region."

Commenting on Jordan's growing détente with Syria, King Hussein said agreement had not yet been reached on a joint military command, "but military cooperation increases the greater the threat from Israel."

Mr. Rifai interjected: "One sure way of guaranteeing a joint Syrian-Jordan military command is to deny us the Hawk missiles."

He added, "If there is another war in the Middle East, it will be the direct result of U.S. policy in the Middle East."

King Hussein ruled out any return of Palestinian guerrillas to bases in Jordan, whatever military pact is arranged with Syria.

"The guerrillas will never be allowed to enter this country again. That's it. Full stop," he said.

Mr. Rifai said that "Syria knows this; Egypt knows this; it's not even a matter for negotiation. We are prepared to help them in every other way but we are never again going to allow a repetition of 1970"—Jordan's bloody civil war that ended with the ouster of the guerrillas.

King Hussein said Syria is not pressing Jordan to allow the guerrillas to return, contrary to widespread speculation in the Arab world.

'Final Stages' In Sinai Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

said the raiders blew up the home of a guerrilla collaborator in Hanine village.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry said the Israeli raiders blew up a house and took a Lebanese villager prisoner.

Lebanon said five more bodies have been recovered from rubble in a Palestinian refugee camp hit in Tuesday's Israeli land, sea and air attacks in the Tyre area, raising the death toll to 23.

Sadat Talks of A-Arms

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that, should Israel introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, Egypt would "be free to take counteraction."

In a statement to Mexican newsmen, Mr. Sadat said Egypt has known for some time that Israel has been trying to produce nuclear weapons.

"We will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East," Mr. Sadat said. "But if Israel does, we will be free to take counteraction."

Nuclear Energy Hint

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (AP).—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia hinted in a magazine interview published today that France has offered to supply the oil-producing kingdom with nuclear energy.

"We did not discuss this matter in detail," the Prince told the magazine, Al Hamadess. "But we felt the French President and his Prime Minister were ready to supply Saudi Arabia with what it needs in the way of expertise to develop its industries." Crown Prince Fahd visited Paris last month.

UNITA Battles MPLA

3d Angola Movement Decides To Join in Civil-War Fighting

By David B. Ottaway

NOVA LISBOA, Angola, Aug 7 (WP).—In a major turning point in the Angolan civil war, the hitherto neutral National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has thrown itself into the fighting after deciding that it must demonstrate its military and political strength to survive.

This could lead to a more formal alliance between UNITA and the Zaire-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) against the Soviet-armed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The latter two movements are presently engaged in a struggle for control of the capital and central government.

UNITA is widely regarded as militarily the weakest and most poorly armed of the three movements and its strength even in the south, where its popular support is greatest, has yet to be tested and proved.

The entrance of UNITA into the war is almost certain to give new impetus to the trend to divide Portugal's last African colony into three zones of influence that could result in de facto partition.

Decided to Fight

Leaders of UNITA, which has its headquarters here, say that their troops have been under attack by the MPLA in many towns throughout southern Angola for several weeks and that they have decided to fight back.

"The next few days will be days of darkness," said N'Zau Puna, secretary-general of UNITA. "We have done our best to resolve our differences [with the MPLA] without fighting each other. But today we are tired of being attacked. The future of Angola is going to depend on military strength," he said.

UNITA President Jonas Savimbi has issued a communiqué here that amounted to a declaration of war. He ordered UNITA military forces to repel all attacks and to protect the population under its control in southern Angola.

He also denounced Portugal for taking sides in the war and said that UNITA would no longer participate in Cabinet meetings of the four-sided transitional government set up here in January to rule Angola until its independence in November. This decision effectively leaves the Luanda government in the hands of the MPLA, since its main rival, the FNLA, has already withdrawn from most of its activities.

Commissioner's Return

Mr. Savimbi also demanded the return of the Portguese high commissioner, Gen. Antonio da Silva Cardoso, who left Luanda last weekend for Lisbon amid reports that he was being replaced. Both UNITA and the FNLA have strongly supported Gen. Cardoso while the MPLA has been agitating for his removal.

Mr. Puna said that while there had been heavy fighting between UNITA and MPLA forces in many towns in the south, there was a deliberate policy by Portuguese Army authorities in Luanda not to mention clashes between these two movements in their daily military communiqués.

Evidence of a possible military alliance between UNITA and the FNLA surfaced during three days of fighting earlier this week in Serpa Pinto, southeast of here. There, the two groups reportedly joined forces to push troops of the MPLA out of the town.

However, Mr. Puna seemed skeptical that such an alliance would hold up at the national level. While the FNLA had not yet attacked his forces as had those of the MPLA, Mr. Puna complained that the FNLA was posing obstacles to the activities of his group in the north, where the FNLA is the predominant power.

Peru to Expel Extremists for Causing Unrest

LIMA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Peru's military government has decided to expel a number of extreme leftists, stripping them of influence in the nation once known as a haven for Latin-American radicals.

Peru's newspapers announced that 28 persons, most of whom were members of ultra-left splinter groups, would be deported to Ecuador today for what the government called "stirring up" unrest in Peru.

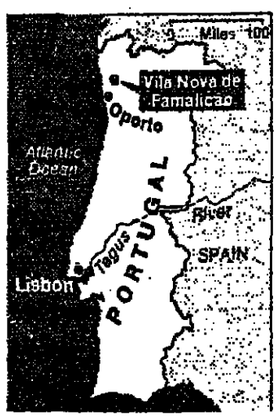
Those to be deported included a former Cabinet minister, the dean of the Lima Bar Association and four directors of a political party that the government calls "reactionary."

But the deportation order also included radical Socialist writers, who were not members of extreme leftist groups. The government, which has used deportation as a weapon in silencing opponents, also ordered the closure of the new biweekly magazine Marka.

El Salvador Guerrillas Seize Radio Station

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Leftist guerrillas today took over El Salvador's main radio station at gunpoint to broadcast a statement detailing their activities.

Two guerrillas armed with submachine guns burst into the studios and forced the staff to play a five-minute tape recording before fleeing. There were no casualties.



'Sleepy' Town In Portugal Routs Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed similar views and said they would accept the Communist party if it accepted the fact that it won only 12 per cent of the votes in the national elections in April for a Constituent Assembly and less than 2 per cent in this town, and behaved accordingly.

"But they are taking over all the local organizations, the municipal councils, the neighborhood councils, the agricultural associations and trade unions, and manipulating everybody," said Jose Dias Campos, who works in a general store.

There also were some hardened anti-Communists, apparently a minority. Jose Alberto Santos Silva, a print-shop worker, said angrily: "We don't want Communists anyway. For me, Communism is worse than fascism."

West Germans, Poles Sign Pact On Emigration

BONN, Aug. 7 (AP).—West Germany and Poland initialed a package of agreements today, ending a long stalemate in their drive to improve relations burdened by wartime Nazi aggression and its cold-war aftermath.

The package, sketched out in Helsinki last weekend by German Chancellor Helmut Schimidt and Polish party chief Edward Gierek, will trade West German financial aid for Polish exit visas to ethnic-German Poles seeking reunification with relatives here.

An agreement will provide Poland with 1 billion marks ($384 million) worth of German financial credit at a 2.5-per-cent interest rate, repayable in 20 years after an initial five-year period in which no repayments are required.

A second agreement provides a lump sum of 1.3 billion marks to Poland. This covers pension claims on the Bonn government by former inhabitants of the old German state living in territories ceded to Poland after World War II.

In return, Poland agrees to grant exit visas during the next four years to between 120,000 and 125,000 ethnic-German applicants for emigration to West Germany.

Airline Strikes Starting in Italy

ROME, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Alitalia said today it has been forced to cancel most of its intercontinental flights during a seven-day pilots' strike scheduled tonight at midnight.

The Italian airline said there will be few changes in arrivals tomorrow and Saturday but it will continue only its daily flights from Rome to New York, one Rome-Caracas and two Rome-Johannesburg flights during the week.

Most flights linking Italy with Europe, North Africa and central Africa as well as a number of internal flights will not be affected, Alitalia said.

Japanese Terrorists Free 15 And Leave Malaysia for Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

liberated hostages had left for their homes. Malaysian Home Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie attributed the slow pace of the negotiations that he had headed to "foot-dragging by the Japanese government."

Mr. Ghazali said that at one point he had told the Japanese ambassador that unless the way was cleared quickly for take-off of the plane with a Japanese crew, he was prepared to substitute a Malaysian crew and fly the plane out under his own authority.

He said: "The terrorists at that point were becoming tired . . . edgy. Finally they told me that if they did not leave by 4 p.m. today, I would be held responsible. They were desperate men."

The Japanese Embassy here commented only that "the negotiations were a very long and difficult process."

The delays in the process were said by Mr. Ghazali to have been due largely to the difficulties in finding a country that would accept the plane and a country that would allow the aircraft to make a refuelling stop.

"There has never been any commitment on the part of the Libyan government as to what will happen to the guerrillas when they arrive in Libya," Mr. Ghazali added.

Kennedy Critical of White House

No Sign of Vietnam Bloodbath In First 100 Days of Red Rule

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—The first 100 days of Communist rule of South Vietnam have provided no evidence of the "bloodbath" that had been predicted by U.S. officials and others.

The State Department, Senate experts and news correspondents agree that there has been no indication of anything resembling a massacre by the victorious North Vietnamese.

The specter of "half a million" being killed "if the Communists were to take over" was raised by former President Richard Nixon in justifying a continued U.S. presence in South Vietnam.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Refugee subcommittee, is among those who argue that the Nixon administration's "bloodbath" warnings delayed the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and triggered the exodus of South Vietnamese to overseas refugee camps.

Assurances Not Sought

Sen. Kennedy also criticized the Ford administration for rejecting pleas to seek advance assurance of good treatment of South Vietnamese from Hanoi's leaders.

As North Vietnamese forces were rolling south, Sen. Kennedy said, he urged obtaining the kind of assurances for civilians that were issued in the Nigerian and Algerian civil wars.

"Habib told me such assurances from Hanoi wouldn't be worth the paper they were written on," Sen. Kennedy said, referring to Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Mr. Habib later provided the State Department's acknowledgment that there has been no evidence of a bloodbath in South Vietnam.

The leadership of the Roman Catholic Church, Sen. Kennedy said, ordered its priests in South Vietnam to stay put in the event of a Communist take-over. The senator said that the Catholics had more to fear from a Communist take-over than others but still remained in South Vietnam, indicating that they did not believe the bloodbath rhetoric.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., was at the forefront of those who had warned of a "bloodbath" if the United States pulled out. He said in a recent interview: "I suggested it could happe I hope it doesn't happen but it's too early to judge." He said that he was "certain we don't know" what the Communist rulers are doing in South Vietnam. "We know what they want us to know."

Hoang Van Cui, a North Vietnam native who is now a manpower development specialist for the U.S. Agency for International Development, wrote in 1971 that North Vietnamese officials killed about 9 per cent of that country's population, or about 700,000, during land-reform programs of the 1950s. He said last week that the lack of any major reprisals in South Vietnam so far does not surprise him.

"The Communists of North Vietnam are more sophisticated in their suppressio methods," Mr. Chi said. He stressed that he was speaking as a Vietnamese scholar, not as an AID employee.

Capitalists Plan Drive in S. Vietnam

HONG KONG, Aug. (UPI).—Capitalism lives in Communist-run South Vietnam, according to a dispatch from the Vietnam News Agency.

It said that more than 600 members of the National Capitalists Organization held a meeting in Saigon Monday to discuss "business activities in the new situation."

The businessmen and government leaders, including the Provisional Revolutionary Government's president, Huynh Tan Phat, also discussed "the tasks of the national bourgeoisie in the new stage" of South Vietnam's development.

A spokesman for the National Capitalists said: "With our experience, technical know-how and capital, we will strive to do our share in the rebuilding of the country."

New Pension Plan To Be Postponed A Year in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's first inflation-proof state pension plan will start in April, 1978—a year later than hoped, Social Services Minister Barbara Castle announced today.

Millions will retire on half-pay or more under the new earnings-rated program, giving pensions initially up to £29 ($61) a week for a single person and up to £35.90 for a married couple at today's prices.

Pension rights earned before retirement will be revalued to keep pace with the general rise in earnings. Once pensions have been awarded, they will be increased regularly—the basic rate being in line with earnings and any additional amount taking account of price rises.

Women will have equal rights with men and will get the same rate of benefit as men with the same earnings.

Thai Students Boycotting Universities

From Wire Dispatches

BANGKOK, Aug. 7.—Several thousand university students boycotted classes here today to protest the arrest of nine students and farmers in northern Thailand, arousing fears that a confrontation with the government might develop.

The boycott at Thammasat University and elsewhere followed a mass rally by about 3,000 Thammasat students last night, organized by the National Student Center of Thailand.

Several hundred students were still at the university this morning, listening to speakers denouncing what they called arbitrary arrests in the northern town of Lamphun last weekend.

Premier Kukrit Pramoj told reporters the students and farmers were charged in court yesterday with various offenses—some with illegally detaining government officials during a mining dispute in May; others with burning a teak forest in June. The judge fixed the next hearing for Aug. 11.

Premier Kukrit, meanwhile, moved to improve relations with his neighbors. He denied today that his country had sent spies into Laos, although the Laotian government said it has evidence that two Thai diplomats under arrest in Vientiane had been "engaging in espionage and sabotage."

Talks With Cambodia

Premier Kukrit told a news conference, "We did not and we will not spy on Laos." He demanded that the Laotians release two deputy military attaches and an unidentified civilian arrested.

On the Cambodian border, a Khmer Rouge representative met with a district-level Thai official yesterday in a second Cambodian initiative toward opening relations with Thailand.

The two officials said their governments were amenable to a meeting at the ministerial level and another low-level contact was scheduled for Aug. 20 to discuss details, according to a report from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, 200 miles east of Bangkok.

The previous meeting was welcomed by Premier Kukrit and his response was praised by the Khmer Rouge radio.

France to Close Algerians' Camps

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday ordered the closing down by the end of next year of camps for Algerian militiamen who fled to France after fighting against their compatriots during the Algerian War, a government spokesman said.

The pro-French Algerians called Harkis, also will receive compensation for prison terms they served under the victorious Algerian regime by having an equal number of years count toward their retirements, according to a decision made at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

The camps were built after the 1954-1962 Algerian War as a temporary measure. They consist of prefabricated structures. Harkis have staged protests recently, including two incidents in which hostages were seized, to decry squalid, overcrowded conditions in the camps.

Colonel Strives to Set Up Strong Government in Yemen

By Jim Hoagland

SANAA, Yemen, Aug. 7 (WP).—A 32-year-old army officer is making the first serious effort in more than a decade to impose strong central rule over this turbulent country.

Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi's efforts to clear away some of the wreckage left by 13 years of civil war and weak coalition governments would in the past have gone largely unnoticed beyond the villages and desert plains of Yemen.

But the energy crisis has made Sanaa's northern neighbor, Saudi Arabia, one of the world's most important and richest countries, and major powers are now carefully watching Col. Hamidi's efforts to consolidate power and move Yemen into the 20th century.

Saudi Arabia's own attempts to modernize depend on Yemen to a far greater extent than the Saudis would like to acknowledge. About a million Yemeni immigrant workers form the majority of the labor force in the sparsely populated kingdom.

Dependent on Aid

Yemen's poverty has made it dependent on outside aid to survive and has opened it to political penetration of all varieties.

Saudi influence is clearly dominant now in the land that was the central battleground for the two strongest currents in Arab politics in the 1960s: the revolutionary expansionism of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser and the conservatism of the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The Yemeni royalists fought the Egyptian-aided republican forces to a stalemate between 1962 and 1970. Col. Hamidi put an end to the paralyzed coalition governments that followed the civil war's settlement by taking power in June of last year.

"The central authority had reached the point of disintegration," he said this week in an interview here. The take-over "was forced on the army. It was not a coup."

This version is largely accepted by diplomatic and Yemeni sources. The failure of the central government, headed by a three-man presidential commission, to act forcefully against an Iraqi-backed coup attempt caused the Saudi-supported tribes of the north to mobilize and Col. Hamidi intervened to prevent a new civil war, these sources said.

He promised elections within a year and a transitional role for the army. But the elections are still not scheduled and it is becoming increasingly clear that Col. Hamidi intends to keep hold of the reins of power.

He has staged what amounts to a "delayed coup" in the last three months. He has ousted army officers with independent tribal support and installed men of his own age and political persuasion in the key commands.



AP.

Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi

One of the ousted officers attempted to roll tanks into Sanaa in April to challenge Col. Hamidi but was turned back without fighting by the colonel's men. Another dismissed officer attempted to rally a tribal rebellion in the north in June but failed.

"All the tanks in town are Hamidi's now," an informed observer said. "You have to rate his chances of staying on top as good."

Col. Hamidi is engaged now in trying to limit the influence of Sheikh Abdullah al-Ahmar, head of the powerful Hashed tribal confederation of the northern part of the country. The Saudis have been providing money and weapons to Sheikh Ahmar's tribesmen to secure an independent force here and have also generously supported tribes that stage raids against the Marxist regime in neighboring South Yemen.

Choice for Saudis

Col. Hamidi's bid to build a strong regime and to extend government services into the countryside that will reduce the power of local sheikhs, presents the Saudis with an important policy choice. Diplomatic observers here believe that one wing of the government is prevailing in arguing that Saudi Arabia's interests are best served by a strong government in Sanaa.

Col. Hamidi hinted that he sees the problem of the sheikhs as his government's last big internal hurdle.

"Some of the tribes had multiloyalties" before the take-over, he said. "But once their loyalty is confirmed to the Yemen Arab Republic, the tribes will never be a threat. Our reform measures have convinced the tribes that the main objective of the government is to provide necessary services and not neglect the rural areas."

Col. Hamidi cannot afford to push the Saudis hard, however. The country earns only about $10 million annually in coffee and other agricultural exports, while importing about $200 million worth of goods, Premier Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani said.

This deficit is more than covered by the $250 million remitted here each year by Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are also directly subsidizing Col. Hamidi's government by making up the $60-million deficit in the $100-million budget, in addition to providing financing for development projects.

Col. Hamidi has also cooled down his country's dispute with the Marxist government in Aden. The border warfare that erupted from time to time in 1972 and 1973 has largely died down—so has discussion of a unity agreement signed in 1972 that was supposed to bring the two Yemens together.

"We want to replace the dialogue of rifles with the dialogue of theories," Foreign Minister Abdullah al-Asnag said. "But now we are not very much hopeful that anything concrete on unity can be achieved."

Well-informed foreign sources here said the Saudis have also shifted policy on Southern Yemen. They had promised foreign aid to the financially pressed regime in Aden if it would eliminate ideological hardliners from the government and moderate its internal communism. Now, the sources said, the Saudis have dropped the demand for internal changes and have said they would provide aid if Aden ended its support for leftist guerrillas in Oman and moderated its foreign policy.

Drug Abuse Among GIs Up in Europe

Test Series Finds More Sedative Users

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Aug. 7.—A new testing program has discovered an increase in hard drug abuse among the 185,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe.

Nearly half of the soldiers found in random tests to be using drugs improperly had taken methaqualone, a sedative considered dangerous by the military command but sold by prescription in pharmacies in West Germany, where most of the troops are based.

The U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg released the figures today, six months after a new program of urinalysis was started. The statistics, which cover monthly samples of about 15 per cent of the troops, show that 2.7 per cent used drugs excessively.

The group included 1.4 per cent found with traces of opiates, barbiturates and amphetamines and 1.3 per cent with evidence of methaqualone.

Concern Expressed

"The U.S. Army in Europe is concerned by the rise in statistics, particularly the increased number of methaqualone abusers being identified," a spokesman said in Heidelberg.

"Measures to curb methaqualone abuse, which accounts for approximately one half of the latest hard-drug-abuse rate, are being intensified," he said.

For 18 months, until July of last year, all U.S. military forces used random urine testing to uncover drug addicts and abusers. The tests were halted temporarily by a court ruling, but resumed after seven months.

The military improved its testing program during the period when urinalysis was barred and directed the sampling only to personnel 25 years and younger, the group considered most likely to use drugs. The original testing program covered everyone 28 and under.

In addition, the Army installed more sophisticated testing equipment and refined its sampling methods.

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United Press International.

STEPPING UP—AND DOWN—Dallas landlord Al Moore replacing the steps leading to the apartment of one of his tenants who told him she would not pay her rent until he repaired a leak in the roof. She says he removed the steps instead of repairing the roof. City ordered him to replace the steps, but he says he is closing the whole building this month.

Belgians Weigh Drawbacks Of Cost-of-Living Pay Clause

By Paul Kemezis

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7 (NYT).—In Belgium where a lot of importance is placed on keeping economic and social life running smoothly despite the frequent political breakdowns, nothing works more smoothly than the cost-of-living index increases. Virtually all salaries and pensions, and many rents in this country of 9 million inhabitants will automatically go up by 2 per cent within a month.

The system is considered the most wide-ranging and automatic in the industrialized world. It is the prize achievement of the strong Belgian labor unions which have relentlessly pushed the procedure since the 1930s to maintain the real earning power of their members.

But after two years of unprecedented double-digit inflation here, many Belgians are beginning to view their index system as a Frankenstein's monster that perpetuates an uncontrolled cycle of price and wage increases.

5-6 Times a Year

"The system worked fine when inflation was 2 or 3 per cent and index raises came once or twice a year. But now it's five or six times a year," said Jean-Luc de Haene, an official at the Belgian Economics Ministry.

Despite a government-ordered price freeze on most products in Belgium this summer, soaring potato prices threatened to push the June-July index over the 2-per-cent hurdle which would lead to a new round of salary and rent rises, the third this year. The prospect drew protests from Belgian industrialists who would be forced to pay higher wages but keep the prices of their goods down.

At the last minute, the government ordered an emergency change in the calculating system so that the impact of the potatoes was reduced and the two-month index rise was only 1.8 per cent, thus averting a new rise for another month.

Industry representatives recently suggested a number of ways to water down the effect of the index system but the labor unions warned them not to touch the index.

The Belgian National Bank reported recently that last year the inflation rate of 15.7 per cent was traceable to the multiplier effect of the index system. Salary costs rose 22 per cent in Belgium last year, including eight 2-per-cent hikes due to indexing. This year, the inflation rate is running slightly below that of last year.

Unable to Compete

The bank warned that because of this, Belgium was losing its ability to compete with its two main trade rivals in Western Europe, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The Dutch, with a cost-of-living compensation system similar to the Belgians, had a 10.9-per-cent inflation last year. The West Germans, who have no automatic indexation system but include cost-of-living increases in wage settlements, had a 5.9-per-cent inflation rate, the lowest in Western Europe.

The trade argument is particularly important in Belgium, which exports 60 per cent of its industrial production.

Fabrimetal, the association of engineering companies, suggested in April a six-month wage-and-price freeze to break the indexation cycle. Other industry groups have suggested installing a once-a-year compensation system that would put a ceiling on the amount of salary compensation any worker receives.

So far, however, the unions, which represent 70 per cent of all Belgian workers, have agreed only to hold consultations on the system.

Apollo Crew Returning to Normal Duty

HONOLULU, Aug. 7 (AP).—Doctors have cleared the three Apollo astronauts to return to their normal schedule. They said that future complications of their condition are unlikely.

"The tests which have been completed show the crew to be back in their preflight health status," Dr. Arnauld Nicogossian told newsmen yesterday, soon after the astronauts, Donald Slayton, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford and Vance Brand concluded what was termed their final medical assessment in Hawaii.

The tests showed no symptoms of any pulmonary abnormality, said Dr. Nicogossian, the Apollo crew surgeon who has been treating the astronauts for inhalation of nitrogen tetroxide gas two weeks ago.

The astronauts are scheduled to leave Honolulu tonight on a commercial flight to Washington, where they will be given awards at a luncheon to be given Saturday by President Ford.

"Their recovery was faster than we had anticipated but they were probably much more ill than was originally thought," said Gen. William Boysen, an Army doctor who commands the Tripler Army Medical Center, where the astronauts were taken from the recovery ship.

"I would say their recovery was rather phenomenal," Gen. Boyson said.

The Apollo crew was confined at Tripler for five days for treatment of lung irritation caused when they inhaled rocket fumes during the July 24 splashdown near Hawaii, ending the Apollo-Soyuz space mission.

After their discharge from the hospital July 30, doctors ordered the three to spend a week recuperating in semi-isolation at beach cottages at the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, where they were joined by their families.

Meanwhile, the Soyuz cosmonauts, Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, were released from medical supervision yesterday, Tass said that the crewmen were in "preflight form" two days after their July 21 landing but were kept under supervision because of an agreement with U.S. space officials.

France Opposes Socialist Radio

PARIS, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The government has indicated that it will block a Socialist party project to set up its own radio station.

Broadcasting is a state monopoly in France and André Rossi the government spokesman, said after yesterday's Cabinet meeting. "We will defend the monopoly in all circumstances, present and future."

Last week, Socialist officials said they had written to local authorities in the Val-de-Marne Department, southeast of Paris, formally requesting permission to build a radio station in the area.

Petition Cites Dangers

2,300 Scientists Ask Slowing Of U.S. Reactor Construction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (IHT).—In a petition presented to the White House and Congress, more than 2,300 scientists warned yesterday that the dangers of nuclear power were so grave that the United States should make a "drastic reduction" in the construction of new reactors.

Calling for a major program of research on reactor safety, plutonium safeguards and waste disposal, the scientists said, "The country must recognize that it now appears imprudent to move forward with a rapidly expanding nuclear-power-plant construction program."

The scientists cited safety questions, the fact that no national plan has been worked out to dispose of radioactive wastes and rising concern that a worldwide spread of nuclear power will lead to a spread of nuclear weapons.

"The safeguards problem has an international dimension," the petition said, "that may give dozens of countries the wherewithal for nuclear weapons."

Dr. Henry Kendall, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of five sponsors of the petition, told a news conference that a pause is needed in nuclear construction to make sure the United States "does not accumulate very large numbers of what appear to be defective reactors."

For Slowdown, Not Halt

While advocating a slowdown, Dr. Kendall and his fellow petitioners did not call for the complete nuclear moratorium asked for by consumer advocate Ralph Nader. Dr. Kendall acknowledged that many parts of the United States already rely on atomic energy and said the power plants running today should be kept going, although at a slower pace, and that 164 plants under construction should be built.

The United States now has 55 operating reactors, which generate about 7.5 per cent of the nation's electricity. Government planners hope that within 25 years there will be a total of 800 reactors producing a bit more than 50 per cent of the country's electricity. Reactors now cost between $600 million and $700 million each.

The petition calling for a virtual halt in the construction of reactors was delivered to President Ford and top congressional leaders on the 30th anniversary of the dropping of the nuclear bomb on Hiroshima.

The petition was presented by the Union of Concerned Scientists as an electric power-plant engineering firm, Ebasco Services, Inc., made public a national poll it had sponsored indicating that about two-thirds of those interviewed favored the building of more reactors.

Leading Signers

Among the 2,300 biologists, chemists, engineers, physicists and other scientists who signed the petition were James Bryant Conant, the retired president of Harvard University; George Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry, emeritus, and Victor Weisskopf, former chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology physics department, all of whom were intimately involved in the World War II effort to develop the nuclear bomb.

The petition was signed by seven Nobel Prize winners.

The scientists signing the petition did so after being contacted by direct mail. The original mailing went to about 15,000 scientists.

Dr. Kendall and his fellow sponsors suggested that the petition spotlights a deep split in the U.S. scientific community, a supposition immediately challenged by other scientists.

Pro-reactor scientists pointed out that the petitioners included only one Nobel Prize winner in physics, Dr. Hannes Alfven of the University of California at San Diego. A petition circulated in January supporting nuclear power was signed by 11 Nobel Prize winners, six of them in physics, the science most involved in nuclear development.

Judge Declares Indian a Fugitive

CUSTER, S.D., Aug. 7 (AP).—American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks was declared a fugitive this week after he failed to appear in Custer County Court for sentencing on riot and assault convictions in connection with a 1973 melee at the courthouse.

Circuit Court Judge Marshall Young revoked $10,000 bond and issued a warrant for the arrest of Banks, one of the leaders of the Indian occupation of the village of Wounded Knee.

Two other AIM members, Carter Camp and Stanley Holder, failed to appear for sentencing in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Camp and Holder were to be sentenced with AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog for their convictions in the Wounded Knee occupation. Crow Dog appeared in court and was given a suspended sentence.

Bangladesh Ferry Sinks

DACCA, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—At least 50 persons are missing after a ferry boat capsized and sank in the Meghna River in Bangladesh.



UPI.

Jake Jacobsen

Jacobsen Is Held On Theft Charge Involving Loan

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 7 (AP).—Former dairy co-op lobbyist Jake Jacobsen was arrested yesterday on theft charges stemming from a loan he made when he was an officer of a savings-and-loan company.

Mr. Jacobsen, a key figure in the bribery-conspiracy trial of former Treasury Secretary John Connally, is already under federal indictment alleging misapplication of funds in the same case.

The latest indictment charged Mr. Jacobsen with four counts of felony theft stemming from an $825,000 loan he authorized at the First Savings & Loan Association in San Angelo, Texas.

Mr. Jacobsen was a lobbyist for Associated Milk Producers, Inc., a San Antonio-based cooperative. A jury in Washington found Mr. Connally not guilty of accepting a $10,000 bribe from Mr. Jacobsen in what prosecutors said was a payoff from the co-op to get Mr. Connally's influence over milk-price legislation.

Mr. Jacobsen and Ray Cowen, officers of the savings association, were accused in the federal indictment of making an $825,000 loan without getting proper security. Cowan pleaded guilty and went to jail. Mr. Jacobsen's case is before an appeals court.

Hughes' Flying Boat Not to Be Sectioned

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 7 (UPI). — Billionaire Howard Hughes's mammoth wooden flying boat, the Spruce Goose, apparently will not be carved up. The Harbor Department this week offered a one-year extension on the lease of the hangar that houses the $35-million eight-engine craft that Mr. Hughes *built during World War II* and flew only once.

The agreement means that the boat can be kept in the hangar until mid-1977, then transferred intact to a display area near the ocean liner Queen Mary in the harbor. Under an agreement reached with the Smithsonian Institution, the craft was to have been cut into five sections for display in various aircraft museums around the country.

Practice Regarded as Illegal

CIA Chief Admits an Agency Taps U.S.-Foreign Phone Calls

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP). — Central Intelligence Agency Director William Colby confirmed allegations yesterday that the Pentagon's National Security Agency eavesdrops on U.S. citizens' telephone calls to foreign countries.

The CIA director's statement before the House Intelligence Committee was the first public acknowledgment of NSA electronic interceptions of overseas communications from this country, a practice that may run afoul of laws and court decisions that prohibit domestic wiretaps without a court warrant.

Under questioning by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., Mr. Colby at first agreed that NSA listens in on "communications that go abroad from the United States or are abroad."

"Does that involve American citizens on one end?" Rep. Aspin asked.

"On some occasions," Mr. Colby replied, "that cannot be separated from the traffic that is being monitored. It's technically impossible to separate it."

Beyond the Law

Rep. Aspin then asserted that the practice is illegal and an example of continuing intelligence practices that are beyond the law but have not been stopped. At that point, Mr. Colby attempted to back off the subject.

"I really think we would do better to discuss this in executive session," Mr. Colby said. When the issue came up again later, Mr. Colby sought to convince the committee that NSA interceptions of U.S. calls were "incidental" and done only in the course of monitoring "foreign" communications. But Rep. Aspin said that the surveillance is broad and large-scale and covers calls originating in this country.

The congressman cited a 1967 Supreme Court decision and the 1968 Safe Streets Act as prohibiting electronic eavesdropping on domestic calls without a warrant. The law is less settled, Rep. Aspin conceded, on "foreign" cases involving "national security" investigations. But that defense could not be stretched to cover all of the U.S. phone calls monitored by NSA, Rep. Aspin argued. Privately, a government attorney agreed with Rep. Aspin's opinion that the NSA practice is of questionable legality.

To Discuss Budget

The subject may have caught Mr. Colby off balance because, while he has overall responsibility for coordinating U.S. intelligence activities, he is not in charge of NSA, the Defense Department agency which specialized in breaking codes and listening in on other nations' communications. Mr. Colby was appearing yesterday to discuss the CIA budget.

The House committee had heard private testimony Tuesday by Albert Hall, assistant secretary of defense for intelligence, who had ducked questions about NSA monitoring during the committee's public session but may have been more forthcoming in private.

Rep. Aspin indicated afterward that he could not reveal whether some of NSA's monitoring facilities are located within the United States without violating the committee's secrecy rules covering executive sessions. The interceptions apparently involve calls between the United States and other countries as well as between two foreign nations.

FBI Opened Mail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—The FBI opened mail without obtaining legally required search warrants until 1966, an FBI source said yesterday.

An FBI spokesman, while declining to say if search warrants were obtained, confirmed a report that the FBI opened mail in connection with the bureau's counterespionage responsibilities.

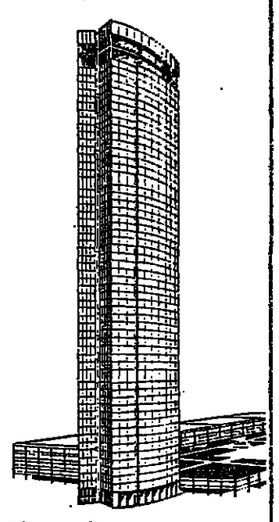
"No activities of this nature were undertaken by the FBI after 1966," the spokesman added.

The Rockefeller commission report found the CIA illegally opened mail until 1973 but the FBI's admission was the first indication that the bureau had engaged in similar activities.

Fire Razes Discotheque

MARBELLA, Spain, Aug. 7 (AP).— The Mau Mau Discotheque, one of the jet set's favorite hangouts and part of Prince Alfonso von Hohenlohe's luxury beach club here, has been destroyed by a fire.

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From Bed of Old Strip Coal Mine Spring Grapes for New U.S. Wine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7 (AP).—They're making wine from grapes grown on an abandoned Appalachian strip mine. Breathitt County '75 may never replace Château Lafitte-Rothschild '26 in the hearts of wine connoisseurs, but it may change strip-mine reclamation.

The grapes were harvested from a test plot at a Falcon Coal Co. site this week and the consultant who thought up the project pronounced it a success as far as two grape strains go.

"We aren't at the point where we could tell someone to plant a 50-acre vineyard on old strip mines," the consultant, William Oliver, said. "But the one thing we have proved is that at least these two hybrid grapes—Cascade and Aurora—will grow there."

Mr. Oliver, an Indiana University law professor, owns a small winery.

Of the grapes planted two seasons ago, only White Baco failed, he said in an interview. He added that the wine now being made will have to be tested, "because it's not merely a question of growing the grapes."

Grown in different soils, a grape can produce wines of widely varying quality, he noted.

But he said he is optimistic about the quality of the test wine. "A superb type of wine, a unique wine, is what we hope for," he said, describing the soil at the site as a good blend.

Chauvinism or Finances in Vermont?

Saigon Refugee Family Divides U.S. Town

By William Claiborne

ISLAND POND, Vt., Aug. 7 (WP).—Officials of this small northeastern Vermont town have turned away a family of 15 Vietnamese refugees apparently because of a fear that they might be a drain on the town's economy.

Elaborate welcoming plans made by three local sponsoring families for Touneh Han Tho, a former deputy minister of ethnic affairs for the defeated Saigon government, have been canceled because of the rebuff.

Mr. Tho, as a result, has split up his family, sending seven members to live with friends in California while he and his wife and children remain in a refugee camp in Indiantown Gap, Pa., without any solid prospect of a place to settle.

The controversy has left Island Pond's 1,200 residents sharply divided over who was to blame for the rebuff. It has also made a divisive issue of the question of whether a small, economically depressed rural town can absorb the financial impact of a large refugee family.

The Tho family's sponsors insist that the refugees could have lived here without being a burden on the community.

Hundreds of residents signed a petition pledging support of the family and many donated clothing, food, blankets and money to get the refugees started.

One of the sponsors, Joseph Goldovitz, offered Mr. Tho a partnership in his restaurant and made available rent-free apartments with a total of 12 bedrooms. Local churches pledged their support and a furniture factory volunteered to donate furniture.

Mr. Goldovitz said that he eventually planned to help Mr. Tho open his own restaurant so the family could be completely self-sufficient.

However, town officials saw it differently.

"Who the hell is going to hire Vietnamese people when there aren't enough jobs around here for our own people?" asked Joseph Wade, the town's first selectman (councilman).

"We've got nothing against the Vietnamese but why should small towns like this bear the burden of people that the federal government brought over here?" he added.

U.S. Justice Aide Denies 1972 Deal With Teamsters

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—William Lynch, chief of the organized crime and racketeering section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, has denied accusations made against him by a self-described longtime government informer.

In a New York Times dispatch (IHT, July 21), Harry Haller of Los Angeles, a former convict, said he had told the House Judiciary Committee that the Justice Department made a secret 1972 deal with Teamsters union president Frank Fitzsimmons to "go easy" on criminal prosecution of the labor leader's son and another union official, both accused of misusing union funds. In exchange, Haller said, Mr. Fitzsimmons turned over to the government evidence that the union believed could be used in prosecuting two of Mr. Fitzsimmons's associates for tax fraud.

Mr. Lynch, described by Haller as having laid down the terms of the deal during several months of negotiations, denied that the Justice Department made any "deal" to treat leniently Mr. Fitzsimmons's son and the other union official. In a letter to The Times, Mr. Lynch also called Haller's allegations false "in form and substance."

Mr. Wade and the town clerk, Maynard Osborne, said that the three older children of the Tho family would cost the town $1,500 each for tuition at the North County Union High School in Newport, 22 miles away. Elementary school costs for the younger children would amount to $650 each, they said.

Despite the guarantees of employment and financial assistance, Mr. Wade suggested that the refugee family would end up on welfare.

Enough on Welfare

"We've got enough people on welfare as it is now. The welfare rolls have been very lenient in this state," he said. The unemployment rate in Island Pond is about 9 per cent and about 200 families are receiving food stamps, according to the town clerk.

Renauld Gaboriault, a town selectman and owner of a local feed and hardware store, said, "There's no anti-Vietnamese feeling. It's just that times are bad and people have to look out for themselves."

But some local residents say there is an underlying, natural suspicion by the native Vermonters of any outsiders and that the rejection of the Tho family is based more on that than on economics.

Mr. Goldovitz said that he thought jealousy linked to the prospect of outsiders becoming financially successful in a depressed town was behind the opposition.

Giscard Uses Concorde

KINSHASA, Zaire, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived here from Paris in a Concorde supersonic airliner today in three hours 50 minutes to begin a three-day visit to Zaire. The flight covered 3,760 miles.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 4—Friday, August 8, 1975

Asia and the UN

There were echoes of an earlier day when the Security Council debated placing the applications of South Korea and North and South Vietnam for membership in the UN on the agenda for the forthcoming session. The old package deal system was revived—"We'll vote for one of your countries if you vote for one of ours." But in this case the system did not work: South Korea failed to get the two-thirds Council vote that was necessary: the two Vietnams did, and the United States has warned it would veto their membership.

The issue was complicated by the fact that North Korea has not applied—largely, in all probability, because its attack upon the South was frustrated by the UN in the only successful major military campaign of the world organization and because the present force aiding in the protection of South Korea is ostensibly under UN command, although almost wholly American in fact. If the two Vietnams are not yet one in form, they are so close in fact that the distinction between them is of little account. But they would have two votes in the General Assembly.

That the United States—and most of the West—was willing to accept this kind of package (two for one) shows a reasonable approach. That the other side refused the trade was not reasonable, and points to the increasing alliance between the Communist world and the Third World in the UN.

But that linkage is parliamentary rather than factual; it does not mean either unanimity outside the halls of Turtle Bay or peace for the developing countries. For tensions between China and the Soviet Union are increasing, as well as frictions between them and their smaller neighbors. Burma, for example, is fighting Communists on its mountain borders—but they are Chinese Communists, and the Soviet Union is willing to help Burma in the battle. Similarly, should North Korea launch another aggression against the South, there is room for doubt whether it would profit from the aid of both of the huge Communist allies.

In other words, the assumption of the Communists and Third World that when the "Yankee imperialists" left Southeast Asia the roots of war would be pulled up with the departure of the intruders has proved a fallacy. Moscow is brooding publicly over Chinese influence there, its historic background and future dangers.

In this situation, the UN might have served as a forum to debate and perhaps resolve those particular disputes which can lead to war. But its alignment around the myth that imperialism is a wholly Western importation not only flouts the realities, but makes it virtually impossible for the world body to face up to them. This may not continue: the increasing polarization around China and the Soviet Union could penetrate and divide the General Assembly as it has already divided the world the Assembly is supposed to represent. But in the meanwhile, all that is being accomplished in the UN is the increasing alienation of the West.

Conflict on U.S. Arms Deals

Conflict with Congress over sending arms to foreign states has become the central problem of the Ford administration's foreign policy. It arises from all of the strains of the last years—indeed, of the last generation—which have weakened not only this President but the presidency in matters of international affairs. Typically, the administration tries to sell or grant military aid to fulfill a "commitment," stabilize or strengthen a client, or otherwise serve a larger strategic or diplomatic purpose. And the Congress, either not sharing that purpose or not perceiving it, resists.

More pointedly, Mr. Ford has been striving, however erratically, to close down the principal local conflicts around the world—a limited aim in comparison to the grand aspirations of an earlier period but an entirely appropriate and worthy one. To this end, he has sought by arms transfers to conciliate or strengthen, for purposes of bargaining, states ranging from South Vietnam to Turkey to Jordan. In each case Congress has responded less to his larger eventual purpose than to the smaller immediate spectacle of military aid flowing to a suspect client. That is the nub of the problem. Congress refuses to accept, as any President must, the responsibility for creating and executing an overall diplomatic plan. But it reserves for itself a right to torpedo whole enterprises by vetoing particular steps taken to put them into effect.

* * *

Some may be tempted to hope that the problem will somehow go away. But the spirit of the day crushes that hope. Legislation giving Congress an effective and timely opportunity to overrule executive military supply decisions, in respect to sales as well as grants, is now on the books and is in regular use. We are not speaking here of whether the President or the Congress is "right" in any one of the specific current issues. We are concerned, rather, with the effectiveness of the general approach to these issues.

The President now approaches each arms deal one by one and asks Congress to give him what he says he needs. But this is misguided. Mr. Ford should be trying to clarify the overall relationship between himself and the Congress in foreign affairs. He has every right and reason to solicit understanding for the proposition that his is the responsibility to actually conduct policy, to blend the parts of it that are public with the parts that are necessarily confidential, to balance competing claims and objectives that can be seen as a whole only from the Oval Office. He has every right to expect that the Congress will not keep spoiling his strategies with crippling attacks on their specific ingredients. Congress, which so often reacts emotionally and politically on the basis of limited information and partisan insight, is wide open to attack on this score.

This is the point in the argument where the administration customarily closes its briefcase. But it can't. For Mr. Ford, like others in the White House before him, has yet to see that to gain the flexibility and initiative a President must have, he must pay something. He must, in brief, gain congressional consent for his broad policy, and this he can do, if at all, only by dealing openly and honestly with the Hill in a way that his administration has only talked of so far. If he fails to consult early, he loses much of his standing to complain later.

Let us put aside the record on Vietnam and just consider Turkey: No one who has studied the record disputes that by closer attention last year—admittedly a difficult time in Washington, but politics is unforgiving—the Nixon-Ford administration might have averted the disaster on Cyprus, which preceded the crisis exploding now in Turkey. It remains uncertain whether this situation is redeemable. But it is beyond cavil that the deterioration would never have progressed so far if the administration had been readier to acknowledge its lapses and it had evinced more concern for the fate, unimproved since, of Cyprus. Surely that would have narrowed the breach with Capitol Hill which, as it widened, produced the current debacle of U.S. policy in Turkey.

Or consider Jordan: Mr. Ford is making a bold and enlightened effort to achieve a Mideast settlement. It involves heavy pressure on Israel, as well as immense assistance of various sorts to Israel regarding Jordan. It involves helping King Hussein achieve the stature he needs vis-a-vis his army and his fellow Arabs to become an effective partner in the search for peace with particular respect to the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Whether three or six or 14 or 22 Hawk batteries should be sold to him is obviously arguable. But it should also be obvious that Congress on its own is simply not equipped to make such a fine decision. For his part, if Mr. Ford is to have the freedom to make it himself, he must persuade Congress that his broad purpose is correct.

* * *

For instance, he cannot conduct a charade of "reassessment," declaring that all new Mideast arms deals are suspended, and then make with Jordan an exceptionally important deal on which its very participation in another war could hinge. He cannot fail to consult Congress at the moment when no large diplomatic chips have been played and then, after playing the chips alone, threaten Congress with the blame if the hand is lost. He cannot pretend there is no risk for Israel: He must concede that there is a risk of one sort, and then explain why that risk is worth taking.

In sum, until the President is prepared to meet with Congress on its terms, he can be sure the Congress will not meet him on his. And while that is the case, arms decisions and other major foreign policy issues will remain fields of political combat, with all the attendant risks and costs, instead of yielding to a reasonable consensus as they must if the President's worthy purposes are to be realized.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1900

PARIS—An informal dinner was held by the American Negroes now in Paris at the U.S. National Pavilion on Friday evening. The affair was quite unique, in that it produced a reunion among colored people, more or less strangers to each other, and meeting for the first time under the hospitable roof of the U.S. building in a foreign land.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1925

NEW YORK—Six prominent pastors have solemnly approved the efforts of Ernie Golden, young orchestra leader, to jazz up Christian hymns to make the church more attractive to all ages, but especially to the young. Mr. Golden recently created a mild furor when he proposed to broadcast hymns to dance time. However, the verdict is not yet in from the larger churches.



'And No Meddling With My Meddling.'

Civil Rights and the GOP

By Jonathan Power

ASPEN, Colo.—President Ford, with his decision to sign the renewal of the Voting Rights Act, has guaranteed that the most important legacy of the civil rights era is kept in being. Yet after six and a half years of Republican administration, the Nixon-Ford record on civil rights is at best ambiguous, at worst a failure.

Shortly after President Nixon's administration was installed in office in 1969, his closest political adviser, John Mitchell, was taking to the press. Sensing the mood of cynicism about whether Nixon would do anything for the blacks and the poor, he dealt out some advice: "Watch what we do, not what we say." And for a while there seemed to be something in this. Although Nixon was publicly courting the youth and making rough noises against school integration in particular, some important legislative proposals started to go forward. The most significant of these was the income maintenance plan. It was arguably the most imaginative piece of domestic welfare legislation since the New Deal. If enacted it would have guaranteed, albeit to begin with at a relatively low level, that every family, working or not, had a basic income. There is no doubt that during Nixon's first term of office the White House fought very hard for Congress to pass the measure, and in the end it was defeated by a left-right coalition in Congress.

Nixon's Retreat

Nixon, in his last State of the Union address in January, 1974, announced that he would try for the bill again. That time the fight was pursued in a much more desultory manner. On this occasion, the retreat was Nixon's own doing: Many would say he did this because of his fear of pushing the conservatives of Congress too hard when he depended on their votes to avoid impeachment.

Yet even today, Mitchell's admonishment "Watch what we do, not what we say" still holds among some of Nixon's former inner circle. It is used to defend the ex-president's seemingly all-out warfare against school busing. Leonard Garment, who in the dying days of the Nixon administration held the job as Nixon's counsellor on Watergate, but before that was responsible for minority affairs, argues that Nixon's busing campaign was misunderstood. Nixon's strategy on this, the most sensitive of all domestic issues bar inflation, was, Garment argues, "To get the law carried out. He was trying to garner Southern support. It was important to reduce the parents' resistance: not to make them feel the law was punitive: not to make the South feel that they were being treated differently from the North—through 1969 and early 1970 we wanted to find a way of conforming to the law, to enable the process of implementing the desegregation of schools to go forward without experiencing sizable upheavals."

A Tactic

So, although Nixon publicly attacked busing again and again, particularly for the urban areas, and although he went so far as to send his solicitor general into court in Charlotte, N.C., to argue that busing would destroy the neighborhood school, Garment believes that this was merely a tactic to lower the South's defensiveness.

Stanley Pottinger, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, also defends Nixon's record without embarrassment. He argues that "Beneath a sometimes hostile rhetoric there was a good record of achievement. We filed more suits for civil rights compliance in 1973-74 than in any other year since we began in 1967. In the last five years of Nixon's term in office, the budget for increased civil rights enforcement went up from $75 million to $320 million.

"In 1973, more than $200 million was expended on aid to predominantly black colleges, more than double the 1967 figure. Before President Nixon took office, only two black Army officers held the rank of general. When he resigned there were seven. Assistance to minority businesses increased from $260 million in 1967 to $500 million in 1972-1973.

Pottinger rattles down the list, which, although not overly long as compared with President Johnson's achievements, is not insubstantial either. But if these facts are put before any of the black leaders, they unfailingly explode into anger. Vernon Jordan, who heads the Urban League, says, "There is persuasive evidence that the second Reconstruction came to an end under Nixon. We did not have the moral and political leadership on the part of the administration to take the advances of the 1960s and make them realities of the 1970s."

Jordan singles out the attempt in 1969 to water down the Voting Rights Act, the act that made it possible to enfranchise three million black Southern voters and to elect in the South over 1,910 black officials; the attempt to bring two Southern right-wingers of mediocre legal caliber into the Supreme Court and the president's lack of availability to black leaders. Jordan similarly contrasts Nixon's appointments record with Johnson's: "LBJ appointed a black to the Supreme Court, the Cabinet and the Federal Reserve Board. We had no blacks in the Cabinet, no black under secretary, no blacks running a government agency apart from the civil rights ones, no significant black appointment in the Department of State." Jordan concludes mockingly, "Even his Watergate legal staff was entirely white."

Perhaps the most damning indictment of Nixon is that in his polemic he steadfastly worked to set white America against black. This for Roy Wilkins, the head of NAACP, and the respected dozen of civil rights leaders, is the nub of the argument. "Yes, yes, of course, it's true Nixon did some good things," he says, "but this did not make up for his frequent appearances on television saying he was opposed to forced busing. He played on everything that divided people in this country—crime, schools, the work ethic."

It is at this point that the recession of President Ford becomes appreciated. His very first White House luncheon was with top black presidential appointees. And his first meeting with an outside lobby was with a group of civil rights leaders lead by Roy Wilkins. To almost a man, black leaders welcomed the change in style and rhetoric. But, as the months have rolled by, there has developed a growing sense of unease.

"We have access," says Jordan. "But access to what?" And Andrew Young, the first black congressman from the South since Reconstruction and the only black congressman to vote for confirmation of Ford as vice-president now argues that Ford "appears concerned with the threat from the right." Young even finds little virtue in Ford's ostensible enthusiasm for renewing the Voting Rights Act. "We had the votes and he really had no choice," he says.

After six-and-a-half years of a Republican government, the record, although not an unmitigated disaster is certainly not a comforting one. Moreover, much of what has been achieved in the last half-dozen years has been built on the foundations of the pre-Nixon era. For example, the large jump in elected black officials by 8 per cent since March, 1971, to a total of 3,053, and the increase in black college enrollment between 1970 and 1974 by 56 per cent to 549,000, was built on the foundations laid by the civil rights movement under a Democratic administration. At best, it can be said that the Republicans did not impede the development. If President Ford wishes to prove he really is cast in a different mould from his predecessor, he will have to start to "do" as well as "say."

After Nixon's Exit

Twelve Months Later

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—It will be a year on Saturday. The long drama ended in a rush: The last wounded speech to the White House staff, the flight west, then the new President saying: "The Constitution works." We were exhausted, relieved, amazed to be free at last of Richard Nixon.

Looking back, one finds two main themes in the emotions of that moment—pride in American institutions, hope for a revival of the American spirit. A year later, how much of either survives?

The pride ought to be felt still. It was no easy thing to force a president from office because of high crimes and misdemeanors, and in doing so to maintain the constitutional order. Americans did that: prosecutors, judges, legislators, journalists, above all the public. Few countries could have gone through such a process, after earlier traumas of war and assassination, and remained as stable as the United States has.

A Blessing

It is just as much a blessing, too, to have Richard Nixon out of the White House. "People have got to know whether their President is a crook. Well I'm not a crook." Did we really have a president who said such things? There may be a certain morbid nostalgia in recalling the nightmare, until we remember the danger of having such a twisted soul in our highest office.

But hope is another matter. Our hope that the denouement of Watergate would release suppressed idealism, charging our politics with the old American generosity and optimism, has been largely disappointed.

The Nixon pardon was a first and fundamental reason. It has been said that President Ford spared himself endless worry by acting so quickly, and that is true enough in a shallow political sense. But the pardon did deeper injury. It raised fresh doubt about the country's commitment to law, just reaffirmed at such pain in the Watergate struggle. It fed our pervasive cynicism about politicians. And it did damage to Gerald Ford's moral authority that can never wholly be repaired.

The pardon would have been more defensible as an act of grace if it had been accompanied by a similar gesture on that much more important issue of conscience, amnesty for Vietnam deserters and evaders. But Ford offered them only a grudging charity, hemmed in by legal traps.

The old generosity has failed us on Vietnam in more than one way. Too many Americans reacted with antagonism to the Vietnamese refugees, and still do, though their tragedy was our responsibility. Recently the Internal Revenue Service moved to withdraw charitable status from gifts to Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, which U.S. bombs destroyed—an act of petty official meanness at the Nixon level.

The event of the last year that threw the most doubt on our recovery from the Nixon mentality was the Mayaguez episode. For there were the Nixon trademarks again: the concern for image, the flouting of law, the preference for bombs over diplomacy. It was especially depressing because there was such unthinking, jingoistic approval in Congress and the country—at least at first, before reflection.

After all, what was worrying about Richard Nixon was not the existence of such a person. It was the fact that we elected him president, knowing what he was. The fault was in ourselves.

Of course Nixonism is not unique to us. When Indira Gandhi declared her emergency in India, she said: "It is not important whether I remain Prime Minister or not. However, the institution of the prime minister is important and the deliberate political attempt to denigrate it is not in the interest of democracy." Richard Nixon lives among other places, in New Delhi.

But Americans, or at least those of us of a certain age, have always had higher expectations for our society. We believed the July 4th speeches. We meant it when we spoke of America as the last best hope of mankind. We thought of our great power as beneficent.

Shattering

That is what was so shattering about the Nixon years: The discovery that we, too, were flawed. The sins cannot all be laid on the head of that dark figure in San Clemente, nauseated though we may be to read of him wearing clothes with a presidential seal, telephoning Ford and planning triumphal trips abroad. His wrongs broke the bounds of the Constitution, but the misuse of power began before him.

In the year since he took the oath, Gerald Ford has succeeded in removing the cloud of criminality from the White House. What he has not done is restore faith that the immense power of the American government will be used, at home or abroad, for freedom and justice and humanity. The hard question is whether we still dare to hope for the reality of those American ideals.

A Need for an Alternative to Détente

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Ford made an important new acquaintance on his recent trip to Europe. He was introduced, and in no gentle way, to the limitations of détente.

The President went to Europe under the impress of a domestic opinion aroused against further concessions to Soviet military power. He found there no great disposition on the part of the Communist leaders, including Leonid Brezhnev of Russia, to make accommodation. So on his return the future of détente is in question.

The starting point for what happened was the sudden rise in anti-Communist feeling here in the United States. The exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, with his flaming denunciation of the prison state, played a part. So, probably, did the increase in food prices after the latest Soviet grain purchases.

Also the Apollo-Soyuz space spectacular, so visibly a public relations expression of harmony without content. As a final element there was the European Security Treaty at Helsinki which formalized borders in Eastern Europe that are anathema to many Americans.

In response to these feelings, the political world of Washington suddenly began pouring scorn on détente and all its works. The Helsinki conference was billed as a kind of Munich. Arms control arrangements made by President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger in the name of détente were denounced as sellouts. Mr. Kissinger was attacked for ignoring the moral implications of compromise with the Communists.

President Ford harkened to these complaints and tried to make the European trip a demonstration of moral purpose in foreign policy. In his speech at the Helsinki conference he went on the offensive against "empty words and unfulfilled pledges." He sought to underline American support for independent regimes in Eastern Europe by visits to Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

But nobody could make Helsinki anything more than an exercise in hot air. The current regimes in Eastern Europe are conspicuous for a lack of moral quality. They have long since been replaced by the Asian Communist regimes as the chief exponents of dissent in the Communist world. So the general tone of Mr. Ford's trip had a hollow ring.

U.S. Opinion

In his specific dealings with Mr. Brezhnev on arms control, the President also played to American opinion. In a previous meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Vladivostok, Mr. Ford had won the assent of the Communist leader to the principle that the United States and the Soviet Union should each be limited to 2,400 strategic weapons, including 1,320 multi-headed, or MIRV missiles on each side. At Helsinki the question was what weapons systems should be included in these limits as part of a detailed accord to be signed when Mr. Brezhnev visits the United States this fall.

Mr. Ford insisted on one major point—that any weapons which had been tested in a MIRV pattern should fall within the limits on multi-headed missiles. In addition, and clearly in response to current Pentagon pressure, he moved to include in the limits two weapons systems the Russians have sought to exclude—Russia's Backfire bomber and the Cruise missile which both countries are developing.

Mr. Brezhnev apparently gave in on the major point—definition of MIRV weapons. But he made no commitments on the Backfire bomber or the Cruise missile. As a result, less progress was made at Helsinki than expected, and it is uncertain whether there will be a Brezhnev visit this fall and a new arms control accord.

Time to Absorb

Just why the Soviet leader held back at Helsinki is not clear. He may be playing for time, figuring the U.S. position will soften as election time draws near. He may lack the authority to commit his colleagues in the Politburo. It is even possible that he is sick again (the leukemia reports persist) and will need time to absorb what Mr. Ford had to say.

In any event, however, the Russians are clearly loath to moderate the big arms program presently under way. Further progress toward arms control in the context of an easing of East-West tensions is by no means assured. The détente strategy may have run its course.

So this country needs to be looking about for an alternative to détente diplomacy. That means, at a minimum, working more closely in the economic field with the Europeans and Japanese, and searching for means to engage more deeply the Asian Communists who are an increasingly important offset to Soviet military might.

Letters

Brezhnev's Hyprocrisy

I was almost taken in by the article on the Helsinki conference (IHT, Aug. 1) quoting Goethe's famous poem "Over every summit is peace" when I read Leonid Brezhnev's encouraging and noble talk promising no interference, "no dictating to other people how to manage their internal affairs." I couldn't believe my eyes. Could it be the same Leonid Brezhnev, the author of the infamous Brezhnev doctrine which made him invade Czechoslovakia on the night of Aug. 21, 1968, in order to dictate his own kind of Soviet socialism to the far more progressive and advanced Czechs?

Or is his talk the highest summit of hypocrisy?

JOSEF SRYCK.
Locarno, Switzerland.

Binding Treaties

During the past week the IHT and, by and large, the American press, has been repeating the bromide that the Helsinki accord "is not legally binding."

Now, what binds legally and who enforces an international treaty? Obviously, only power and facts do.

For example, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ratified a border that the United States established with Mexico by force of arms, is only binding because Mexico could not and cannot do anything to change it, or even enforce it. The treaty did not specify the fate of the California offshore islands, which by normal legal interpretation should therefore have remained under Mexican sovereignty. The treaty also specifically stated that "the historical and cultural rights of the Mexican population would be respected." I believe this implies at least Spanish-speaking schools and free immigration rights for Mexicans in Arizona, California, New Mexico and good parts of Colorado and Nevada. And what about the accords with several Indian Nations? The United States has simply and unilaterally ignored the provisions of these so-called "binding treaties."

Neither the United States nor its NATO allies have the power to change the present European borders. In addition, these borders have more historic, ethnic and geo-political justification than we care to concede. So let us get out of our hypocritical shell and face the facts. The Soviet Union and the Socialist countries are here to stay—fortunately for a large proportion of mankind.

When are we going to learn that we have no monopoly on truth or justice and that we are not "God's own country"?

S.M. FITZMAURICE.
Geneva.

Malevolent Clown

A malevolent clown Idi Amin might be, as put forth in The New York Times editorial (IHT, July 25), but nonetheless he triumphantly presided at the summit of the Organization of African Unity last week in Kampala, his capital, despite the pious hopes and wishful thinking expressed in the editorial that a more respected statesman would be elected.

Now with his murderous career established and sanctioned and with millions of expendable Africans (as far as he is concerned) at his disposal, Big Daddy, following faithfully in the steps of his ideal, the late-lamented A. Hitler, has already publicly avowed his firm intention of waging a total war and expelling the whites once and for all from Africa: "The Final Solution!" Some clown!

REGINA BUCHI.
Lausanne.

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$4 Billion Later, Experts Still Stumped

Crime Rate Defies U.S. Drive...

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—In 1966, Lyndon Johnson pledged to spend his remaining days as president using "every single resource of the federal government to banish crime from the United States of America."

Nine years, more than $4 billion in federal funds, a lot of rhetoric and two presidential crime commissioners later, crime is increasing at a record rate and the rate of increase seems to be accelerating.

Two successive attorneys general, William Saxbe and Edward Levi, have used the same word —"failure"—to describe this country's efforts to combat crime.

The most recent Gallup poll found that one household in every four had been hit by crime sometime in the last year. Another Gallup poll found that nearly half of all Americans are afraid to walk in their neighborhoods at night. In the nation's largest cities, the figure is even higher—56 per cent.

Affects Rich and Poor

Crime, which affects both rich and poor, has become one of this country's most serious and most enduring problems, apparently impervious to the vast amounts of federal money—$4.1 billion in Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds alone since 1968—and billions more in state and local funds that have been spent.

Since President Johnson's speech of 1966, the crime rate has increased 82 per cent, as measured by the FBI's index of crimes, recorded by police departments across the country. Since 1960, the crime rate had increased 158 per cent.

Not only is the amount of crime growing—that would be expected where the population has increased—but the amount of crime in proportion to the population also is increasing. And the most recent statistics indicate that the rate may also be accelerating.

The number of robberies per 100,000 population has more than tripled since 1960. The number of rapes per 100,000 has almost tripled. The murder rate has doubled, so that this year it may reach the record level of the depression in the mid-1930s of 10 per 100,000.

Little Can Be Done

In contrast to the opinion of the 1960s that crime and other social problems could be brought under control, a consensus is developing among those who study crime that the little that can be done will have only a marginal effect. Barring elimination of the "root causes" of crime —assuming they can be determined—crime, like the poor, may well always be with us, these analysts say.

A variety of explanations has been offered to explain the current plague of crime—unemployment, poverty, youth. But where causes and solutions seemed so sure in the 1960s—hence President Johnson's pledge to "banish" crime from the United States—a new mood of restraint has come over public discussions of the problem. When President Ford sent his message on crime to Congress in June, he asked for an improvement in the means for "an effective attack on crime."

In some circles, a mood of outright pessimism has taken hold. Every element of the criminal justice system in the United States—police, courts and the correctional institutions—has come under hard criticism, and not always from outside.

The police, according to Boston Police Commissioner Robert Digrazia, can do little more than displace crime. "We cannot eliminate or reduce crime. That's something that's beyond our capabilities and I wish that politicians would recognize it."

Other cherished myths about the police are being questioned as well. A recent study in Kansas City of routine police patrols—a mainstay of crime prevention in almost every U.S. city—found no difference in crime rates where patrols were intensified and eliminated altogether.

Another maxim of U.S. crime prevention is that crime will be reduced by returning foot patrolmen to the nation's cities. Commissioner Digrazia calls the man walking a beat a "complete loss as far as being effective or efficient as a police officer."

James Wilson, professor of government at Harvard and an expert on crime, says, "If I were a criminal, I'd like nothing more than to see all the policemen on foot because I would know as a kid I would be able to outrun them and I'd be able to outfox them."

When a case reaches the courts —and statistics gathered by the FBI indicate that only one crime in five is "solved"—the chances are excellent that a criminal will emerge without having spent a single day in jail. In 1973, the last year for which complete statistics are available, fewer than two persons out of every 30 arrested were sentenced to prison, according to the FBI.

Prison Theory Examined

Prisons in the United States have been operating for most of the century on the theory that prisoners could be rehabilitated, transformed into honest, law-abiding members of society. Robert Martinson, professor of sociology at the City University of New York, was hired by the Governor's Special Committee on Criminal Offenders to study the most effective means of rehabilitation.

Mr. Martinson's conclusion, suppressed until a state judge ordered its release: "With few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism."

One reason for the increasing frustration of those dealing with the crime problem is that the causes of crime, if they can be diagnosed at all, are remote and difficult to remedy.

The most universal explanation for crime is that poverty and the clearly visible disparity between rich and poor in the United States encourage those on the bottom of the economic ladder to resort to violence as a means of enriching themselves.

Crime and the Poor

"Visible and violent crime has always been associated with the poor and the underprivileged," according to Patrick Murphy, former head of police departments in Washington, Detroit and New York and now the president of the Police Foundation.

"One hundred to 125 years ago," Mr. Murphy said, "during the 1850s, sixties and seventies in New York City, the level of crime among Irish immigrants was probably higher than among blacks today. But again, they were the new wave. They were discriminated against . . . they were the unemployed when employment wasn't there.

"And so what we see in our cities, especially in our northern cities in the past 25 years, is a tremendous inpouring of poor rural blacks and an outpouring of middle-class whites. With that, you have all the ingredients of crime," Mr. Murphy said.

Besides poverty, the experts point to the growth over the last 15 years in the "crime-producing" population—youths, especially males, between the ages of 15 and 24. This segment of the population increased 32 per cent between 1965 and 1975. The male population grew at about the same rate, the white male population increased 30 per cent and the black male population in the 15-24 age group increased 55 per cent.

99% Increase Noted

Crime increased 99 per cent in the same period. "Clearly," Mr. Wilson says in his book, "some broad national forces are involved, but exactly what they are, no one knows."

Mr. Wilson also studied unemployment—with mixed results. At one point in his book, he suggests a possible correlation between teen-age unemployment, which rose dramatically in the early 1960s, and crime. In an interview, however, Mr. Wilson said, "I've been looking at unemployment rates in the 26 largest cities and I can't find much of a relationship between them and the crime rates among those cities."

Whatever the reason for the increase, the fact is that crime is increasing, putting additional pressure not just on the police but also on the courts.

"When thousands of felony cases must be settled each year in court," Mr. Wilson writes in his book, "Thinking About Crime", "there are overpowering pressures to settle them on the basis of plea bargaining in order to avoid the time and expense of a trial."

More crime means more defendants, creating greater congestion and greater incentives for plea bargaining and lighter sentences. "For those who believe in the deterrence theory of sentencing, it is a grim irony: The more crime increases, the more the pressure on court calendars and the greater the chances that the response to the crime increase will be a sentence decrease."

The solution suggested by Mr. Wilson and the solution adopted by the President in his crime message is to hand down minimum sentences for violent crimes and to require judges to impose these sentences. The theory advanced by Mr. Wilson is that second and third-time offenders may be deterred if they know that a jail sentence is certain if they are caught. And if they are not deterred, Mr. Wilson argues, they will at least be prevented from committing crimes for the period they are in prison.

Tomb of Stravinsky Is Defaced in Venice

VENICE, Aug. 7 (AP).—The tomb of composer Igor Stravinsky has been smeared with red paint and defaced along with a dozen other tombs in the island cemetery of San Michele in the Venice lagoon, police said today.

They said the Russian-born composer's tombstone was sprayed with red paint and his name was covered up.



Associated Press.

HEAT-BEATERS—Elephants at a London zoo cool off.

76% Increase in 3 Years

...And Causes Alarm in Hong Kong

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Aug. 7 (NYT).—To those in other countries, hardened by years of rising crime rates, the two incidents might not seem unusual:

• A 20-year-old salesgirl was raped and robbed at the point of a knife in the fitting room of a fashionable dress shop here by two young men. The men escaped, although the shop is across the street from Kowloon police headquarters.

• The police raided three small firearms factories, seizing a quantity of homemade guns and ammunition and arresting a doctor and a businessman.

To Hong Kong, which long prided itself on a conservative, hard-working society, the events reflected a huge increase in crime that has led to strong popular demand for renewed enforcement of the death penalty.

In the last three years, the overall crime rate has jumped 76 per cent. During the last decade, the number of violent crimes has soared twentyfold.

74 Murders

For a city of 4.2 million, 98 per cent of them Chinese, the crime rate may still be low by U.S. standards. There have been 74 murders so far this year. But in a society in which, as recently as 1964, there was only one reported rape and no armed robberies for the whole year, the present wave of crime has aroused widespread alarm.

Many crimes, especially mugging—the most common—are not reported. The Chinese here traditionally avoid contact with the police.

Behind the new violence, police officials and civilian residents agree, lie a series of interrelated factors: sharp inflation during the last two years; the British colony's first real unemployment since World War II, with more than 20 per cent of the young men out of work; overcrowded, inadequate housing, and a special Hong Kong problem, a serious lack of facilities and opportunities for young persons.

The consequences of these problems are particularly acute in the blocks of high-rise public housing, where more than one-third, or 1.8 million, of the people of Hong Kong live.

No Kitchens

In one of the oldest, Taihangtung, 40,000 persons are packed into 14 crumbling concrete buildings, with one communal toilet for each floor and no kitchens. The population density in Taihangtung is 2,700 an acre, or less than two square yards of space per person.

"At night there are always young boys hanging around the stairs smoking heroin or mugging people," said Mrs. Wong Kwai-won, who has lived in Taihangtung since it was built in the 1950s. "Sometimes they steal from their own parents," she went on, "but their fathers and mothers are afraid to punish them."

Mrs. Wong lives with her family of eight in a single 10-by-20-foot room. In her view, crime has become worse in the last few years, "but you never see police coming through here—they are either afraid or get paid off," she said.

Criminal Society

There have been few muggings on a floor of one of the buildings because of the presence of a member of the Triads, Hong Kong's secret criminal society, which protects its territory against outsiders. The police estimate that the Triads number between 80,000 and 100,000, controlling drug smuggling, prostitution, gambling and a variety of other such activities.

They are well known to their neighbors but are seldom arrested. One of their biggest rackets is extorting money, especially from workers in Kowloon's textile and plastics factories.

"The Triads just walk in and demand $20 a month (4 U.S. dollars) from each worker," remarked Raymond Fung, the head of the Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee. "You can't get the police to do anything about it."

The Hong Kong police, run by British senior officers and staffed at the lower levels largely by Chinese, have been involved in a major corruption scandal during the last year.

Obituaries

Laborite James Griffiths, 84, Sat 34 Years in Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—James Griffiths, 84, a Welsh blacksmith's son who left the coal mines to become deputy leader of Britain's Labor party, died in his London home today.

A member of Parliament from 1936 until his retirement in 1970, Mr. Griffiths was deputy leader of the Labor party in 1956-59 and became the first secretary of state for Wales in 1964.

He left school at 13 to work in the coal mines of Carmarthenshire in Wales and he later championed the cause of miners affected by silicosis, a lung disease caused by silica dust.

As a respected elder statesman, he was sent to Nigeria in 1969 to help negotiate peace in the Biafran war.

"The Unquiet Spirit," "The Little White King," and "The Woman in the Back Seat."

Marguerite Steen

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Marguerite Steen, 81, whose career as a novelist and playwright spanned more than four decades, died Monday.

In a varied career, Miss Steen turned to writing only after working first as a teacher, then a dancing instructor and finally as an actress.

Her first novel, "Gilt Cage," appeared in 1927 and from then on she produced a book every 12 months for many years, usually romantic novels, covering a wide range of subjects, and had two plays produced in London.

Among her later works were

Alexander Lapauri

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Alexander Lapauri, 49, formerly one of the Bolshoi Ballet's leading dramatic dancers, was killed in a car accident Tuesday, it was reported in Moscow.

Mr. Lapauri was the husband of Raisa Struchkova, one of the Bolshoi Ballet's senior ballerinas.

Among his most famous roles were that of Paris in "Romeo and Juliet," the Khan Guirei in "The Fountain of Bakhchiserai" and Bacchus in "Walpurgis Night."

James Jewell

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP).—Radio pioneer James Jewell, 69, creator of adventure programs including "The Lone Ranger," died Tuesday.

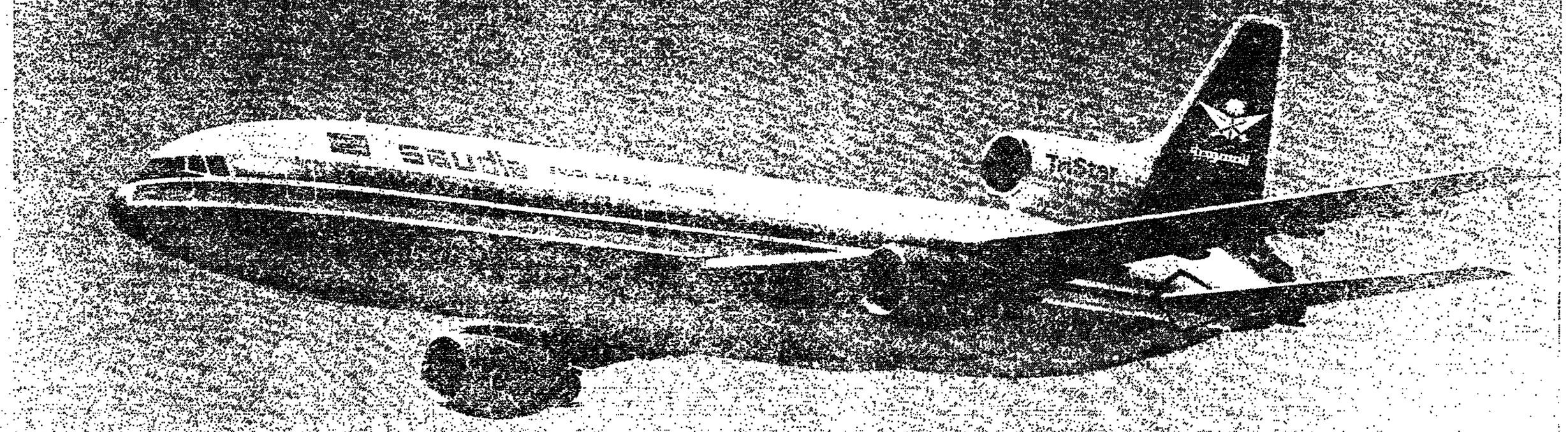
Mr. Jewell, an independent radio producer, had been hospitalized since Friday with a chronic lung ailment. He had suffered a heart attack.

He also wrote, produced and directed "The Green Hornet," "Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy" and a number of other programs.

His company, James Jewell Productions, created television commercials in the 1950s after children's radio adventures declined in popularity.

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THEATER

Actors' Studio, Paris Branch

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—More than 200 French actors and actresses, some of them stars, others beginners, are studying with Greek-born Andreas Voutsinas, who came to Paris, by way of New York's Actors' Studio, to teach the Method in France.

When Voutsinas, Lee Strasberg's favorite disciple, came to Paris in 1971, he was swamped with requests for private lessons. Though he does occasionally coach students individually, he decided to open a sort of Paris branch of the Actors' Studio in Paris.

The studio's present quarters are in a barn-like auditorium in the Faubourg Saint-Martin. There are classes five times a week, running from noon into the late afternoon. The fee for attending as an observer is 150 francs a month and only 200 francs a month for those who perform and have those performances commented upon by Voutsinas.

Young Actress

The other afternoon activities began with a young actress performing in French a monologue from Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology," a woman's wistful but humorously resigned lament over her lover's departure. This 10-minute exercise concluded, the attention of the assembled shifted to Voutsinas, a bespectacled man in his late 30s who has a pointed beard and wears sea-farer's clothes and a yachting cap.

He was obviously not satisfied with the performance, but his criticism took the form of questions. Whom had the actress supposed she was addressing? The audience? Herself? The runaway lover? He did not ask her to try again, but compared her performance to an experience of his own. Once he had been driving a car that broke down on a country road. Instead of trying to find the trouble, he had left it and gone off to look for help. So with the actress's exercise. Something was amiss, but, realizing this, she had abandoned the effort. He spoke easily, fluently and in understanding tones (in English) with a secretary beside him to interpret. The next item on the day's program was a scene from the American comedy "The Tiger," which a rising comedian of the Paris stage played quite adroitly with an actress. Voutsinas then analyzed the interpretation.

The Purpose

The purpose of the Method is to instruct the actor in a mastery of his art, of his own personality (brain and body) and to make him aware of the various levels on which he must function on the stage. The acting exercises are to the actor what gymnasium exercises are to the athlete. The Method practiced by Strasberg and echoed by Voutsinas is a version of the system that Stanislavsky proposed for his Moscow Art Theater company.

The Stanislavsky theory recommended that the actor draw on his inner emotions in playing a part. It was rejected by his Russian rival, Meyerhold, and later by Brecht, whose "alienation" notion urged that the actor remain an observer of his own role rather than trying to become the role. But Voutsinas contends that the Method schooling will fit the player for whatever demands may be intelligently made upon him. Among his French students are Delphine Seyrig, Sami Frey, Claude Brasseur, Pierre Vaneck and the veteran actor Henri Cremieux. Jane Fonda is one of his American pupils.



Andreas Voutsinas during a studio session.

Every Branch

Voutsinas has worked in every branch of the theater. At 22, despite family opposition, he left Athens to study at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. The Old Vic engaged him as an actor and, as a member of its touring company, he went to New York where he discovered Strasberg's classes and was discovered by Strasberg. He stayed on to appear in several Broadway productions.

Since coming to Paris he has staged many plays, among them the French adaptation of "The Killing of Sister George," Anouilh's "Orchestre" and Tennessee Williams's "Something Unspoken" (both in café-theater and on television). He also occasionally plays minor film roles and may be seen in "The Producers" and "Lily Aime Moi," both running in Paris now. Last season he directed "Les Jeux de la Nuit," a translated, two-character American comedy ("The Only Game in Town") with Tania Lopert and Claude Brasseur. It was a great success. He is now preparing a production of François-Marie Banier's first play, "Hôtel du Lac," in which Gaby Sylvia will have a leading role.

Michel Guy, minister of culture, impressed by Voutsinas's reputation as a teacher, has granted him a government subsidy for theatrical experimentation and has promised him new quarters for his classes.

19 Drown in Turkey

ANKARA, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—At least 19 persons drowned and four were reported missing when a tractor and trailer carrying 32 farm workers plunged into an irrigation canal last night near Adana in southern Turkey, the state-owned radio said today.

Ischia Swimming Ban

ISCHIA, Italy, Aug. 7 (AP).—Because of high pollution, local officials imposed a swimming ban today off parts of Ischia, an island in the Gulf of Naples.

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Danish Charters

Cheaper Than Staying at Home

By John Vinocur

COPENHAGEN (AP).—Every time a charter jet takes off from Kastrup Airport, heading southward, the work ethic here dies a little more.

None of those philosophers who argued that a man's worldly worth is in his labor and sweat, was ever offered a week in Paris, roundtrip airfare, two meals a day and a hotel room for the equivalent of $51.

The price, barely a tenth of what a Dane on unemployment insurance can get every month, is an example of the kind of vacation offers made by the two biggest Danish charter operators.

It is also an explanation of why some Danes say the question of working is becoming absurd because anyone can go away for substantially less than what staying at home costs.

Susanne Krage, who runs a decorators' supply shop, has flown to Rhodes about 15 times in the past four years.

The Reasoning

"It's so cheap that it often crosses my mind that the best thing to do would be to work for a week or so, sweeping floors or something, and then take off again for three weeks," she said. "I guess I'm too roped in to the system to do it, but I know there are young people who don't consider permanent work because it's so easy to go off and swim and fool around."

A week in Rhodes with a Danish charter, by far the cheapest in Europe, can cost $62 in the off-season, hotel and meals included.

The distance from Copenhagen to Rhodes is 1,462 air miles. The all-inclusive week in Paris for $51—the high season rate can be double that—compares with the $312 that a businessman would pay for a regular Copenhagen-Paris economy-class round trip.

These prices have had such an effect on lifestyles here that this year, when the Danish economy was in grave trouble and the country had Western Europe's highest unemployment rate, both the major tour operators, Tjaereborg-Rejser and Spies-Rejser, reported their best years ever.

The Unemployed

Although it is against the law for Danes receiving unemployment benefits to use the money on vacations, and the charter companies say they do not knowingly sell space to the jobless, the fact is that unemployment money pays for many a holiday.

Jorgen J., a 33-year-old construction worker who has been collecting benefits for about 18 months, has been to Spain five times in the period. "It was tougher at first when you had to report to get your card stamped every week," he said. "Now since there are so many people on unemployment it's every other week and that gives you some more time in the sun. I swear I've seen guys on the plane Tuesday night, in the unemployment office Wednesday morning and two rows ahead of me on the plane back to Spain Wednesday night."

The explanation furnished by Hans Dahl Andersen, the marketing manager at Tjaereborg, for the remarkable business this year is that Danes were hesitant about the future and thought a vacation was the best way to spend what extra money was on hand.

But Peter Moller-Taasinge, a spokesman for Spies-Rejser, seemed to dig more deeply into the heart of the matter. "It's a paradox, but the real reason is that it's cheaper to go on vacation. You get sun and somebody makes your bed. And we're taking you for less than what it costs to live in Copenhagen"—generally regarded as one of the world's most expensive cities.

How They Do It

The companies say they make money by keeping profit margins to a minimum, operating their own hotels and aircraft, and knowing their market intimately.

Tjaereborg, which is the parent company of Sterling Airlines, the operator of 24 jetliners, has almost no advertising costs and pays no commissions to travel agents, using its own computerized reservation system. Spies is smaller, expecting to handle about 450,000 vacationers this year to Tjaereborg's 600,000, but thinks it is more flexible, and will cut prices to try to fill up a plane.

While regular airlines aim for 40 or 50 per cent capacity, the Danish charters keep well over 80 per cent. They sell their own liquor and travel insurance, and offer cabin service that varies little from the major scheduled carriers.

"People in the United States, where the scheduled carriers are very tough, and in some European countries, where the national airlines are over-protected, always look open-mouthed when they hear our prices," a Sterling executive said.

"But that's only because they've been brainwashed for so long by the monopoly carriers. It's their prices that are out of touch with reality, not ours. If we're fools, do you think we'd be having our best year ever, running 24 jetliners and making life pleasant for a lot of people?"

DINING

French Regional Cookbooks For Prolonging the Taste

By Naomi Barry

NICE (IHT).—Among the top selections on the best-seller list of the Librairie Rudin at 14 Avenue Félix-Faure is "La Cuisine du Comté de Nice" (Julliard, 38.70 F) by Jacques Médecin, Mayor of Nice.

Not so many years ago, Nice was so far down the hierarchy of French regional cuisines that detractors dismissed it as a mere foretaste of Piedmont and Lombardy, although the late Curnonsky (Prince of French gastronomes) kindly credited the *cuisine niçoise* with an original character of its own. Now that "les Vacances" are a primary element in the quality of French life, the character today is regarded with affection and mouthwateringly equated with the kiss of holiday sun.

The wines of Provence also are getting a similar boost in popularity.

Jean Lorenzi, the rabidly Meridional proprietor of La Voile d'Or, contends that the best contemporary manual for home cooking is "Les Recettes de la Table Niçoise" by Raymond Armisen and André Martin (S.A. E.D., Strasbourg. 128 pages. 24 F.) The recipes in this workable group were tested by the students and professors of the Lycée Technique Hôtelier de Nice.

The southern world appreciates fresh sardines, an unfamiliar delicacy to those who know them only in tins. Sicilians, for instance, stuff them with a sweet-and-sour mixture of pine nuts, raisins, anchovies and lemon juice which harks back to the Saracen domination from the 9th-11th centuries. Less exotic but equally satisfying is the Niçois manner of stuffing fresh sardines with chopped spinach and onion.

Anchovies

Pissaladière, an open-faced onion tart decorated with a lattice of anchovy filets punctuated with black olives, has made its way to Paris cocktail parties. Pissala (lou pissalat in provençal) is a traditional specialty with fishermen from Cannes to Menton. This aromatized puree of large anchovies and small sardines takes 15 days to mature. It is then ready to serve as an admirable dip for raw vegetables. A good aïoli, home-made garlic mayonnaise, is the excuse for a festive gathering of friends. It accompanies a big poached fish, an assortment of vegetables, the potatoes boiled in their jackets, warm hard-boiled eggs.

If you are fortunate enough to spend time where sweet basil grows, the book suggests how you can conserve this blessing through the winter. For 2 *pistou à l'huile*, clean and dry for 24 hours the leaves of 50 grams of basil. Chop or grind in a mortar with 150 grams of garlic until you obtain a fine paste. Store in small glass jars covered with 1/4 liter of olive oil which should rise to 1 cm above the surface.

As an hors d'oeuvre, to be served hot, warm or cold.

Sardines Farcies

30 to 36 sardines (1.4 kilo)
100 grams tomato pulp (150 grams ripe tomatoes)
1 tbs olive oil
50 grams grated Parmesan

1.5 kilo spinach
50 grams onion
1 clove garlic
1 egg
50 grams grated Parmesan
2 tbs olive oil.

Bone and butterfly the sardines. Place on plate, skin side down. Saute until golden, finely chopped onion and garlic. Cook, drain and chop spinach.

Make a farce, mixing together spinach, onion, garlic, oil, cheese, salt and pepper. Spread on the sardines and fold closed.

Place neatly side by side in a lightly oiled gratin dish. Sprinkle with grated cheese, moisten with a little oil and set a dollop of tomato pulp on each sardine.

Cook in moderate oven until golden.

SHARPS & FLATS

HELSINKI.—The "new" Delta Rhythm Boys will open at the Hotel Kalastajatorppa on Aug. 14 for two weeks. Two singers from the quartet have died during the past 14 months. Tenor Herb Coleman was accidentally slain in a Cannes nightclub last year. He was replaced by Ray Beatty. *Last month, one of the "originals"*, Travis Crawford, died after a heart attack in Zurich. He will be replaced by Charles Trammel, a young tenor from Los Angeles. Trammel is a protegé of Carl Douglas, who was formerly with the group and now has a studio and publishing company in Los Angeles where he coaches young singers and variety acts. The Helsinki date will be the start of the Delta's annual Scandinavian tour.

* * *

LONDON.—Teresa Brewer and George Burns are featured at the Queen Mary Suite of the Cunard *International Hotel* through Aug. 9. They will be followed by the Mills Brothers and Marty Allen on Aug. 11. The Cecil Taylor trio and Joan Armatrading are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Ike and Tina Turner, completing their tour of France, will be in Colmar on Aug. 8; in Arles at the Arènes on Aug. 10; in Grenoble the next night at the Patinoire; in Fréjus at the Arènes on Aug. 12 and finish in Geneva, Switzerland on Aug. 14.

* * *

ORANGE, France.—Big rock festival Aug. 15, 16 and 17 at the Théâtre Antique; featuring, among others: Fairport Convention, Eric Burdon, Procol Harum, Dr. Feelgood, Tangerine Dream, Wishbone Ash, Soft Machine, the Mahavishnu Orchestra and Lou Reed.

* * *

MONTE CARLO.—Lhie Renaud will be the featured attraction at the Sporting Club on Aug. 8 in a gala held for the benefit of the Monaco Red Cross.

* * *

PARIS.—Trumpetman Ted Curson is appearing nightly at the Trois Mailletz. Pianist Alain Jacomans will be in the Western Bar of the Hotel Hilton during the month of August while another pianist, Cino Pallavicini, will be playing on the rooftop.

* * *

GENEVA.—French rock star Eddy Mitchell will be one of the featured attractions at the Théâtre de la Patinoire on Aug. 11 at 8 p.m.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "Jive Talkin'" by the Bee Gees; and in Britain: "Barbados" by Typically Tropical.

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France Restructures Nuclear Energy Field

PARIS, Aug. 7 (IHT).—The ench government has decided restructure the nuclear energy dustry by concentrating the oduction of reactors in one m.

The decision was made last ght during an inter-ministerial binet meeting presided by Presnt Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The reactor manufacturer will Framatome, which is presentowned 51 per cent by Creusotire of France and 45 per cent Westinghouse of the United ates. Framatome builds Westghouse's pressurized water retor under license.

Creusot-Loire is a heavy engiering firm in which Baron mpain, the Belgian industrial, is major shareholder.

In order to diminish the forgn content in Framatome, the vernment intends to have the omic energy agency, Commisriat à l'Energie Atomique, take major share of the firm. This expected to be about 30 per nt and to come mainly from e Westinghouse holding. The rms of this transaction remain be negotiated.

Cie. Générale d'Electricité, hich was in the market with competing boiling water reacr developed by General Elecic Co. of the United States, es now been shunted out of e market. The eight orders—o firm and six on option—aced by Electricité de France r CGE-made reactors are "unely" to be maintained, a okesman for CGE said today.

But CGE has the consolation getting the main part of the arket for turbines through its bsidiary Sté. Alsthom.

Following the decision by the vernment, Alsthom, Cie. Electroécanique (a turbine manuacturer) and Framatome issued joint communiqué today announcing an accord between the ree companies. The agreement that a joint Alsthom-CEM subsiary will be formed, with Alsom having a majority interest, manufacture turbines and asciated equipment for "turnky" nuclear plants.

The new joint subsidiary and amatome will cooperate on the nstruction abroad of turn-key uclear energy plants.

The accords, together with the participation of the atomic energy agency in Framatome, are designed to consolidate France's position as regards the export of pressurized water reactor systems.

The government intends to pave the way for a fully French variant of the reactor type by 1982 when the present agreement making Framatome the licensee of Westinghouse expires.

Japan Doubts Parley's Value

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—Considerable doubt exists in the Japanese Finance Ministry about the potential value of the five-nation economic summit meeting proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, informed sources said today.

They said treasury officials in countries such as the United States and Britain are very reserved about the idea as well.

The sources noted, however, that Prime Minister Takeo Miki and some of his close supporters are fairly enthusiastic about the proposal for political reasons. With a general election coming up, Mr. Miki's backers believe he would gain stature by attending an "historic event," they said.

The sources said Finance Ministry officials are wary of the summit because they do not believe anything of substance can be decided there.

Taroichi Yoshida, vice minister of finance for international affairs, said that Japan is "not definitely opposed, but we are skeptical about having currency issues as the main topic." This does not mean Japan is unenthusiastic, he continued.

Mr. Yoshida said the Finance Ministry believes solid preparatory work would be necessary to make the summit fruitful. He also said that in the monetary sphere alone, "No appropriate topics exist for discussion on the top level." More work in monetary reform is needed on the expert level in organizations such as the International Monetary Fund before political decisions can be taken, he said.

Profits Drop At Dutch Shell Oil Combine

First-Half Off 19.4% But Revenues Climb

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Royal Dutch Shell today reported better-than-expected profits for the first half of this year, with net income at £457.4 million.

This was 19.4 per cent below the corresponding period of 1974, when £567.4 million of profits included inventory gains totaling £125 million.

A statement from the directors said the continued depreciation of the pound had "substantially" increased earnings in terms of sterling.

Results for the second quarter of this year put net income at £237.5 million, down 4.3 per cent from the £248.2 million earned in the April-June quarter last year.

Financial circles here had generally forecast income of between £150 million and £200 million, so Shell shares immediately rose 9 pence to 295 pence and other oil issues moved upward as well on the London Stock Exchange.

Net income in the second quarter included £25 million resulting from an over-provision for "long-standing tax issues now settled."

The company said that outside North America the volume of oil sold for the second quarter of this year was 14 per cent below the level for the 1974 period. The volume of natural gas sold was unchanged from the second 1974 quarter but earnings improved mainly because of higher prices.

Chemical sales volumes and earnings remained markedly lower than in 1974, the company stated. Net income from Shell in the United States and Shell Canada was down, reflecting increased taxation in both countries and higher royalties in Canada.

Total revenues for the second quarter were £3.55 billion, compared with 3.52 billion two years ago. For the first half, revenue totalled £7.07 billion, compared with £6.73 billion in the 1974 half.

Capital expenditures for the second quarter were £293.7 million, compared with £190.8 million a year ago. In the first half, spending totalled £539 million, compared with £420.5 million in the first half of 1974.

Growth Stocks Losing Glamour

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—The stock market decline that began three weeks ago still is not unduly alarming to most analysts. The Dow Jones industrial average's retreat since it reached a 1975 high of 881.81 on July 15 is only about 8 per cent.

But what has happened to the average is only a sneeze alongside the numbing chill that has beset institutional growth stocks. These issues still are significant holdings of banks, pension funds and other institutions. Technically, many of these favorite stocks have broken down severely, analysts say, raising serious concern about the sources of market leadership.

"It looks to me like a small institutional panic to lighten up on growth stocks," says Thomas Wood jr., president of Wood's Index, a Philadelphia-based market service sold mainly to investing institutions. "I can't recall as rapid a change in the underlying psychology of big institutional stocks in the last 15 years."

Growth Stocks Hammered

What has shaken Mr. Wood and others is the hammering taken by leading growth stocks in the space of just a few weeks. Wood's price index of 25 top-grade institutional growth stocks dropped nearly 14 per cent in less than a month. Harris, Upham & Co's 16-stock glamour-growth index is 17.3 per cent below its 1975 high, reached in mid-May. A 21-stock index tracked by William Scheinman of Weisenberger Services is nearly 20 per cent below its 1975 high.

In stocks such as McDonald's, up 185 per cent from its 1974 low, and Disney, up 235 per cent from the 1974 low, declines of 23 and 25 per cent, respectively, from their 1975 highs may seem less than shocking.

But many other growth favorites—American Home Products, Avon, Coca-Cola, International Flavors and Penney—are down two or three times as much as the Dow Jones industrial average from their respective highs.

Bellwether International Business Machines, which often sets the general market tone, has dropped nearly 19 per cent from its 1975 high of 227 3/8, set in May. From its 1974 low of 150 1/2, IBM had recovered only 51 per cent. Xerox is more than 31 per cent below its 1975 high.

Those who track growth indexes considered it significant that as a group, the institutional favorites peaked in May, failing to match further advances to new 1975 highs in July by the Dow Jones industrial average and broader market indexes.

Institutions Lightening Holdings

IBM was particularly disappointing, says Alan Shaw, of Harris Upham. "The stock found support six times near the 200 level in reactions from its 1975 high but the last time it dropped right through, like a knife through butter. I'm sure this has been causing concern about the whole glamour group."

Mr. Wood believes the failure of the growth stocks to move ahead after May caused a psychological switch among large holders. "Their portfolios are heavily weighted in these stocks and they started to see themselves underperforming the market," he says. "The way prices have collapsed. (Burroughs went to 90 from 110 3/4 and Sears to 61 3/4 from 74 3/8 in short order, suggests to me the institutions were almost panicky to lighten up."

He believes the recent battering of growth stocks indicates a more negative attitude toward the market among institutions than they have publicly acknowledged. "I think this is an important switch in institutional psychology and I can't believe the rest of the market can hold up well while the dominant investors are this negative." He thinks the Dow Jones average could drop to the low 700s.

Mr. Scheinman, who continues bullish on the market, believes the growth favorites might continue to underperform the market while cyclical stocks and other issues with relatively low price-earnings ratios and good earnings prospects assume leadership.

"Growth-stock earnings multiples have come down but as a group they are still excessive," he says. The multiple on his 21-stock index is 22 times earnings, down from 45 times at the 1973 peak, but still well in excess of the nine times earnings of the average industrial stock.

Wholesale Prices Climb 1.2% Last Month in U.S.

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Wholesale prices soared last month, fed mostly by a sharp increase in grain prices and by a rise in fuel prices, the Labor Department reported today.

The big increase in wholesale prices, a precursor of prices consumers eventually pay, further feeds worries that inflation, which had slowed substantially during the recession, might be rekindled during the early stages of the recovery.

The wholesale price index shot up 1.2 per cent in July, mainly because of a 6.6-per-cent increase in the price of farm products. The farm price rise was triggered by rumors of another large purchase of grain by the Soviet Union. Last month grain prices were up 10.7 per cent. The announcement that the Soviet Union would buy 9.8 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn came after the data were gathered for the July index. A Labor Department analyst said that most of the runup in grain prices came about before the announcement was made.

Industrial prices rose 0.4 per cent in July, in large part because of a rise in fuel prices. Economists tend to look more carefully at the behavior of industrial prices than farm prices because farm prices move up and down. Changes in industrial prices are more permanent and get more deeply imbedded in the overall price level.

AFL-CIO president George Meany, in a statement, said that the farm prices figures "are clear evidence that [Secretary of Agriculture] Earl Butz is back at his old game of deceiving the American people when he says the Russian grain deal will have little effect on domestic prices."

James Pate, assistant secretary of commerce for economic policy, said that the July index was "bad news," but said that it does not present evidence that "inflation is starting to accelerate." He said that industrial price increases held steady and were well below their rate of a year ago. In July, 1974, industrial commodities prices rose 2.9 per cent.

The wholesale price index for July was 175.7, with 1967 prices taken as 100. The July index was up 8.7 per cent from a year earlier—the first time in well over a year that inflation by this measure has not been "double-digit." By contrast, the index for July 1974 was 20.4 per cent above a year earlier.

For the last three months, the wholesale price index has been rising at an annual rate of 6 per cent. The peak was 35 per cent in the three months ended last August. Thus, inflation appears to have abated significantly though it is far from ended.

Early Gains Cut in Slow NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (IHT).—Inflation concerns whittled away some of the early gains on Wall Street today as prices closed mixed in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Initial strength was described largely as a technical bounce coming on the heels of a month-long market decline.

Market analysts said that although the increase in the wholesale price index had been predicted last week by several government economists, it still was a grim reminder to investors that the threat of a new inflationary spiral exists.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.12 to 815.79. However, it was ahead more than seven points at its peak for the day.

Volume totaled about 12.34 million shares compared with 16.28 million yesterday. The Big Board said that because of a computer malfunction, the figures were approximate and that results of a retabulation were expected to be released tomorrow.

Analysts tended to discount the gain as indicative. They said it resulted from bargain-hunting in selected issues following severe losses and that the low volume showed most investors were staying out of the market.

Airco fell 1/2 to 19 3/8 although the company raised its dividend.

Revco gained 1 3/8 to 27 after reporting that net in the year ending June 1 fell to $1.67 a share from $1.77. Analysts said some investors apparently expected even lower earnings.

Among the more-volatile issues, Burroughs gained 1/4 to 91 1/2, IBM was down 1 1/4 at 183, Texas Instruments was off 1 at 97, Polaroid lost 1 1/2 to 36, Disney was off 1/2 at 42 7/8 and Kodak fell 1/4 to 91 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.79 to 86.34.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.84 to 83.75.

In Chicago, most farm commodity futures advanced to allowable daily limits, influenced by reports that the drought of recent weeks in some sections of the Midwest may reduce the corn yields this year. There also was some concern over reports from Europe that more countries now are involved with small grain production problems this year because of lack of moisture.

Soybean and wheat futures rose the limit of 20 cents a bushel. Other limits included 10 cents in corn and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in soybean oil. Soybean meal advanced $6 a ton.

Despite Evidence of Widening Recession

U.K. Businessmen Oppose Talk of Reflation

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—Despite evidence that Britain is sinking deeper into recession, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) warned the government today against taking action to reflate the economy.

Commenting on its latest survey of industrial trends, the CBI said that "There are already signs that in some quarters the arguments for reflationary measures are being rehearsed."

But the CBI, Britain's major employer federation, said it did not think new policies to boost demand should be carried out before it is clear that the wage and inflation control program begun Aug. 1 is working and before the outlook for Britain's balance of payments is more "secure".

Recession Deepens

The CBI said the results of its survey, taken last month, show that the "manufacturing industry has moved deeper into recession.

"Unused or underused capacity is already more common than at the trough of the 1971-72 business cycle. Yet, if the pattern of the past holds, an increase in manufacturing activity is unlikely to become evident this year, and indeed, it will be well into 1976 before a recovery is under way," the CBI said.

Its survey of almost 2,000 firms, who employ more than half of Britain's manufacturing workforce, showed the sharpest drop in employment since the CBI began taking its quarterly surveys 17 years ago. Unemployment last month rose to over 1 million, or 4.7 per cent of the workforce, and is expected to reach 1.5 million to 2 million next year.

The survey indicated about three-quarters of the manufacturing industry was working below capacity, a higher percentage than during the three-day workweek in early 1974 and the worst level at any time since the 1960s.

The other main features of the survey, according to the CBI, are:

- Investment intentions are weak, although plans for capital spending are not deteriorating as rapidly as earlier in the year.
- Lack of orders or sales threatens to limit production for more than 30 per cent of the firms taking part in the survey.
- Upward pressure on unit costs and prices continues.
- There is little confidence about export prospects in the next year and short-term trends in the value of new export orders are unfavorable. The CBI said most exporters believe orders will be limited because of relative prices overseas and political or economic conditions abroad.

Rise in Bank Rate Rumored

Meanwhile, in the City, there were rumors that the Bank of England would increase its minimum lending rate from the present 11 per cent.

The rate, reviewed weekly on Fridays, might be increased as a defensive measure against the sharp decline in the sterling dollar price, sources said.

A dealer in the discount sector of the London money market said operators were forecasting a rise to 11.25 or 11.5 per cent.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange declined sharply as sterling continued to decline on the foreign exchange market.

The Financial Times closing stock index fell 9.5 points to 277.7—its lowest level since March 25.

Sterling fell to a record low against the dollar for the seventh consecutive business day, ending at $2.1055, down from $2.1280.

Sterling also fell against Continental currencies with the result that its average trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies widened to 27.6 from 27.2 per cent.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose to new highs for the year against several European currencies.

It rose to 2.589 deutsche marks, a new high for the year and up from 2.57 yesterday. It also reached new highs for the year against the Dutch guilder at 2.65.

It rose sharply against other currencies, moving to 2.694 Swiss francs from 2.67 yesterday, and to 4.383 French francs from 4.36.

U.S. Treasury Seen Seeking More Cash Than Projected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury may have to raise about $2 billion more in new cash by mid-September than the $8 billion in additional financing it estimated only two weeks ago.

The extra cash would be needed to meet the department's financing requirements until the usual September inflow of tax revenue from corporate quarterly payments, Treasury officials said. The revised projection was prompted by higher-than-expected federal outlays recently and an unexpected flurry of cash-ins by foreign governments of nonmarketable Treasury securities.

The department announcement late yesterday that it will raise $6 billion of its cash needs in the next two weeks sent prices of government securities down sharply and interest rates up strongly.

In the Treasury-bill market, the latest 13-week issue jumped today to a bid of 6.49 per cent from 6.35 before the announcement. One-year bills rose to 7.18 per cent bid from 7.04 per cent.

A Treasury official indicated that about $1.5 billion of the new cash needs was triggered by the cash-in of nonmarketable securities by foreign governments. Most of that reduction in the securities, which cannot be sold to U.S. investors, represents actions by the West German government, it is believed. The deutsche mark has declined in value recently and that country's central bank has moved to prop up the mark with dollars.

Treasury officials did not say by how much federal outlays are exceeding earlier projections, although it is understood that the increase is $500 million to $1 billion.

Department officials also could not say whether the Treasury will have to boost its late-July estimate that federal cash needs in the second half of calendar 1975 will total $41 billion. That estimate had been raised $3 billion from its projection of last June. One official indicated that a boost in the second-half projection will be required.

Bundesbank Denies Redeeming

FRANKFURT, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—West Germany has not redeemed any non-marketable U.S. government securities in the past few weeks, a senior Bundesbank official said today.

He was asked to comment about reports that West Germany cashed as much as $1 billion of its nonmarketables to try to bolster the value of the mark.

However, other governments may have been redeeming their nonmarketable securities, he said.

Brazil Blocks Philips' Bid For Local Refrigerator Firm

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (WP).—Brazil, which has been telling businessmen all over the world it wants their investments, this week prevented Philips', the huge Dutch-based electronic equipment and home appliance firm, from buying out a local refrigerator company.

This apparently contradictory action—the first open move against a multinational corporation in Latin America's biggest country since a pro-free enterprise, military-run government took over in 1964—was significant. It reflected the deep concern of President Ernesto Geisel and some of his economic advisers over how a developing nation can take advantage of foreign investment but at the same time not let it get too powerful.

Commerce and Industry Minister Severo Gomes said the proposed sale of Consul S.A., a Brazilian-owned company that makes 32 per cent of the refrigerators sold in this country, to Philips' would be "contrary to Brazil's industrial development policy."

The Dutch firm's local subsidiary already is Brazil's biggest manufacturer of home appliances, communication equipment and electric lights.

Rapidly industrializing Brazil makes no apologies for the fact that it needs foreign investment to help it become a modern nation. And businessmen around the world have gotten the message. Foreign loans and investments are pouring into this country at the rate of around $120 million a week. U.S. private investments here have soared to over $4 billion.

Most of the big foreign investors are multinational corporations. Brazil's problem, of course, is that it does not want to scare the multinationals away, because it needs their money, but it also does not want to let them get out of control in the local economy.

President Geisel, a retired Army general and former head of the state oil company, Petrobras, once described multinational firms as: "New protagonists on the world scene, in an area once reserved only for nations, whose potential for good, or perhaps evil, we are not yet able to evaluate."

Contradictions Abound

Thus, contradictions arise. For example, Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen told some 2,000 foreign businessmen at a Brazilian-sponsored investment seminar in Austria in May: "There are no restrictions in Brazil against outside capital for application in economic activities." Yet Mr. Geisel has made it clear in his speeches that he does not favor foreign investment which does not result in the transfer of technology to Brazilians or in increased exports of Brazilian-made manufactured products.

Apparently, the government saw the proposed Philips' purchase of Consul as a simple takeover which would not have any long-range benefits for the Brazilian economy.

Brazil Lifts Ban On Coffee Exports

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Brazil, whose coffee crop was 70 per cent destroyed by frost two weeks ago, announced huge increases in the export prices of instant coffee.

In doing so, the government lifted its temporary ban on instant coffee exports.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute announced an increase in the price of powdered instant coffee from $1.25 to $1.75 per pound and a boost in the cost of freeze-dried instant from $2.15 to $2.80 a pound.

Last Friday, the institute lifted its temporary ban on the export of non-roasted coffee beans and ordered a 60-per-cent increase on the products export prices, raising the price of a 132-pound bag from $66 to $105.60.

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EQUITY INTERNATIONAL SERVICES S.A. PANAMA

NOTICE OF MEETING

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the statutory general meeting to be held on September 4th, 1975, at 3.30 p.m., at the Golf Hotel, Salle Vendée, Divonne, France.

Agenda

1. Report of the board of directors;
2. Report of the statutory auditors;
3. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as of December 31, 1974;
4. Allotment of the results as of December 31, 1974;
5. Discharge of directors and of the statutory auditors;
6. Statutory elections;
7. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and the resolutions will be passed by a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are available at the statutory auditor's office:

Fiduciaire Neutra S.A., Lausanne.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 23, 1975

Dfl. 42,600,000

Ina Naftaplin

Seven Year Loan

for the purchase of an offshore drilling platform

Edward Bates & Sons Limited
Advisers to the Borrower

Nationale Bank voor Middellang Krediet N.V.
Agent Bank

Privredna Banka u Zagrebu
Assisted in the negotiations

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
Rotterdam Branch

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Barclays Bank International Limited

Maatschappij voor Krediet op Vaste Termijn N.V.

Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
83⅝	45½	AbbLab 1.44	16	15	71¼	70¾	70¾+	¾
47⅞	25⅜	AbbtLab wi		2	35⅝	35¾	35⅞+	⅛
47⅞	32¼	ACF In 2.60	8	27	42⅝	41¾	42 —	⅜
10⅝	7	AcmeCtv .50	5	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
4¼	1½	AdmDg .04e	8	5	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
11	7½	AdmEx .77e		16	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
6½	2⅞	Adms Millis		4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅞	3¼	Addressog	65	83	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
10	7½	Advlnv .23e		47	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	½
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	14	212	23½	22½	22⅞—	⅜
4⅛	1	Aileen Inc	8	45	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
75⅝	44⅜	AirPrd .20b	18	153	70⅜	69⅞	70 +	⅞
13⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	35	10¼	10½	10½—	⅛
22½	10½	Aircolnc .90	6	108	20	19⅝	19⅞—	½
3⅛	1	AJ Industris	6	30	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	29	16⅛	16	16	
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	25	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	½
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z70	91½	90½	91½—	½
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z50	79	79	79	
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	8	21	13¼	13½	13½—	¼
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyln .60	7	4	14½	14½	14½—	½
8⅞	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	18	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
20⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	36	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
25⅞	13⅞	AlcanAlu .80	10	160	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
13¼	7½	AlcoSId .56	4	10	11½	11⅛	11½	
29	15¾	AlconLb .24	22	11	21½	20¾	21⅛+	¾
6⅞	2½	Alexdrs .36e	11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	AlisnMf .48e	19	16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	8	111	8¼	8	8 —	¼
25⅞	20⅞	AlgLud 1.80	4	18	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞+	⅛
36⅞	31⅜	AllgLud pf3		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
16¼	12⅛	AllgPw 1.52	9	34	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	11	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	x110	35⅞	35⅛	35½—	⅜
13⅝	6⅞	AlldMnt .54	7	23	11⅛	11	11 —	
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	6	7	13½	13	13 —	½
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	8	78	37	35½	36⅞+	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		4	2⅜	2½	2½	
12¼	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	72	10¼	10	10⅛	
12½	7⅞	AlphaP .36p	4	1	8¼	8½	8¼+	
50⅞	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	12	291	47⅛	45½	45⅝+	
46⅞	26⅞	AmalgSug 3	2	9	35⅛	34¾	34⅞—	
56¼	28⅝	Amax 1.75	10	108	53	52¼	52⅛—	
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		1	127⅜	127⅛	127⅛—	1
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	27	12⅞	12⅛	12¼—	
5⅞	3	Amcord .26	6	3	5	4⅞	5	
22⅞	15⅝	A Hess .50b	4	371	19	18¼	18½—	¼
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		22	49⅛	48¾	49 +	¼
22	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	10	64	15½	15¼	15½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		119	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
14¼	3¼	A Baker .40	30	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
43⅝	30¼	A Brnds 2.68	7	37	37	35½	35⅞—	⅞
27⅞	12⅛	AmBdcst .82	7	182	17⅛	16½	17 —	½
12⅝	5	AmBldM .35	8	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
34½	23	A Can 2.20a	6	58	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		8	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
19¼	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	7	229	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅜
13	7⅞	AmDist .12p	65	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	11	17	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	¼
4⅞	2⅝	AmDualV		1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
21	14⅞	AmElPw 2	9	330	18⅞	18⅜	18¾+	⅛
12½	3⅝	AFamily .24	7	58	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
6	3½	AmFin .20	18	11	4½	4	4 —	⅛
24⅞	20⅞	AGIBd 1.95e		24	22⅞	22½	22⅝—	¼
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	¼
13⅝	9	A Gnlns .60	5	33	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
29½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		7	20½	20½	20½	
16½	8⅜	AmHoist .70	5	30	13½	13	13 —	½
43¾	27¼	A Home .92	25	x1019	34	33⅛	33⅞+	½
38⅝	25⅞	AmHosp .30	23	67	30½	30	30⅛+	⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7½	1⅝	A Medicorp	6	275	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Am Motors		190	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	¼
38¼	31	ANatG 2.54b	6	60	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	
9⅝	3⅞	Am Sealing	8	8	8½	8¼	8½+	⅜
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip .68b	551	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
16½	8½	AmStand .80	6	90	14⅝	14¼	14½+	¼
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		5	54	53¼	53⅛+	½
9⅝	6	AmSteril .28	12	25	8	7⅞	7⅞	
29	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	6	23	26½	26¼	26¼—	⅛
52	44⅞	AmT&T 3.40	9	893	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜—	⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		85	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	
44	39⅛	ATT pfA3.64		8	43	43	43 —	½
10¼	3⅛	AWatWk .64	5	7	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
13⅞	11	AW pf 1.25		z350	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅝	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	AmesD .10e	5	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	15	16⅞	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
22	9⅞	AMF In 1.24	11	149	17⅞	17	17⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	Amfac Inc 1	3	77	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	34	313	33⅞	32¼	32⅝—	⅝
14⅞	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	9	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	72	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Amrep Corp		2	2½	2½	2½	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	113	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	¼
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	24	61½	61	61⅛+	½
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
20¼	13½	Anacond .60	5	146	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	12	21¼	21	21¼+	¼
34⅞	20⅞	AnderClay 1	7	6	30	30	30 —	⅛
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	7	19	6⅛	5½	6⅛+	⅜
22⅛	13⅝	AnsulCo .62t	3	53	14⅞	14¼	14½—	⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	9	6	12½	12½	12½	
22⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	113	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		48	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
13	9⅝	APL Cp .60	5	61	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z50	66	66	66	
4	1½	Appld Mag		31	2¾	3½	3½—	⅜
56⅝	46⅛	ARA Svc	13	25	48	47⅞	48	
11⅞	6⅞	ArcataN .36	7	11	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
35⅛	16½	ArchrD .25b	15	187	33½	32½	32½—	½
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Arlstar		6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
16⅞	11½	ArizPSv 1.36	7	63	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7¼	4¼	ArkBest .38r		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	6	41	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		190	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
7	5¼	Armada Cp	6	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	185	27⅝	27⅛	27¼+	¼
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf2.10		2	27¼	27¼	27¼—	¼
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z290	47	47	47 —	1
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	27	127	22¾	22¼	22¾+	⅜
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	12	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14	10½	AroCorp 1	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅛	Arvin .22t	32	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
47¾	35⅝	ASA Ltd .80		94	43⅝	42¾	43⅛+	½
19¾	13½	Asarco .40	6	343	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	45	21½	20¾	20⅞—	¼
31⅞	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	97	26⅜	26	26⅝	
10¼	5¼	Athlone .40	3	23	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19½	12⅜	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	14	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	312	101⅛	100⅜	101	
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z250	47	46	46	
185½	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	171	171	171	
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		23	67⅛	67	67⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		63	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	¼
9⅛	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	5	30	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
65	27⅝	AutDat .20e	29	56	53¾	53⅛	53⅝+	⅜
6	1⅝	Autom Ind	5	130	4⅝	4	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		34	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
1½	⅝	Avco Cp wt		17	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
23¼	15	AvcoCp pf		9	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
38¼	21½	AveryPd .30	19	207	21⅝	21	21 —	1
9⅞	5⅝	Avis Inc	10	66	7½	7¼	7¼+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	4	109	7½	7	7 —	⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	21	681	41½	40⅛	40⅞—	⅝
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	6	32	18¾	18⅛	18¾+	½

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	8	50	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	¼
7⅝	3	Bacho .20e	11	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	4½	Bakerln .20	9	62	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
56	32	BakerOil .42	17	203	48½	46⅞	47⅞+	1½
20½	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	7	9	16¾	13⅛	13⅛—	⅞
22¾	15½	BallGE 1.96	6	68	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
54	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z20	49	49	49	
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	23	78	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
6	2⅞	Bangr Punt		92	4¼	3⅞	4 +	⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	11	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝+	⅛
13¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	26	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
42	31¼	BankTr 3	5	47	36⅞	36⅛	36¼—	½
30⅞	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		3	28	28	28 —	⅛
18½	11¼	BardCR .20	14	25	14	14	14	
11⅛	6⅞	BasicInc .60	3	16	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅜
24¼	14½	BatesM .20	2	91	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	15	256	31½	30¾	31⅛+	⅛
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	29	499	39	38⅝	38⅞+	⅜
18	14½	BaySIG 1.50	5	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	BayxCig .24		4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
24⅞	14⅝	Bearing .40	8	5	18¼	18	18⅛—	⅛
24⅞	14¼	BeatFds .72	11	256	19	18⅛	18⅞—	¼
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	13	14	29⅞	29¼	29½—	½
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	18	30	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	74	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
31	15	Beker .28	3	71	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	23	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	9	32	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅝
22¾	10⅛	Bell How .34	7	49	18⅝	17⅝	18	
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	7	1	14½	14½	14½	
44½	21½	Bendix 1.80	8	17	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
21½	14⅛	BenflCp 1.25	5	106	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅝
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
27½	21½	Benf 5pf 2.50		z100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
3⅞	3	BenlStd Mtg		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	5	68	2⅞	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	13	28	9	8⅞	8⅞	
40¼	24¾	BethStl 2p	4	194	34⅞	34¼	34⅞—	½
63	35¾	BigThre .48	21	61	55½	54½	54¾+	½
36⅝	20⅛	BlackDr .40	26	239	27¾	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	25	8	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
15⅛	10¼	BlissLau 1.10	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅛	BlockHR .60	9	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
33¾	12½	BlueBell .80	8	310	29½	28¾	29⅛+	1
4	1⅞	Bobbie Brks		11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
37⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	7	235	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
27¼	10½	BoiseCas .05	8	895	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
26⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	8	123	23⅛	22¾	23 +	⅛
19⅝	13⅞	BorWar 1.35	9	43	16⅛	16½	16⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Bormans	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	110	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	½
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		87	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅞	5	Braniff .20r	5	86	7	6⅞	6⅞	
50¾	36½	BriggsS 1.60	14	9	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	15	135	59	56⅞	58⅛+	½
46	33	BristM pf 2		3	41	40½	40⅝+	⅜
12⅞	4½	BritPet .40e	3	43	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
20½	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	20	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞+	½
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	23	15¾	15½	15⅝	
11⅞	9½	Brown Co	2	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	2	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5	BrwnFer .20	3	83	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
15⅞	9	Brunswk .40	8	307	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	6	9	12	12	12 —	⅛
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		21	3⅝	3½	3½	
51¼	23	BuryErie 1	28	50	45⅝	43½	44 +	⅝
10⅞	7¼	BuddCo .60	11	7	8⅞	8½	8½	
54½	50⅝	BuddCo pf 5		z100	52	52	52 +	1½
4¼	2⅞	Budget Ind		10	3	3	3 —	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	BulovaW .20	5	21	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.86		16	18¾	18½	18½—	⅜
8	3¼	BunkrR .20p		11	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		27	13⅞	13½	13½—	¼
23¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	16	25	25	24¾	25	
47⅞	29⅝	BurlNo .85p	9	108	30½	27⅞	30 —	⅛
7⅞	6⅞	BurlNo pf .55		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
32	11⅞	Burndy .82	11	9	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
110⅞	61⅛	Burrghs .60	24	224	93⅝	91½	91½+	⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅝	CabCab Por		46	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
23½	15¼	Cabot Cp .92	125	16	20¼	20	20	
3⅞	1⅛	Cadence Ind		3	2⅝	2½	2½	
6⅛	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	7	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cal Financ		22	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
16⅞	13½	CalP Ut 1.52	7	2	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅞	Callahn .30r	15	94	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Camrn Brn		18	2⅛	2	2	
35¼	25¼	CamRL .60a	17	24	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
34	27⅝	Camsp 1.24	12	26	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜+	⅝
17⅛	13¼	CdnPac .86e	6	34	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	CenalP .10	9	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
43½	22	CapCit Com	12	43	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞+	1
29½	21½	Cap Hold .34	13	23	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1½	Capit Mtg		27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
47¼	28¼	Carbor 1.20	6	88	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
3	2	Carling OKe		2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	6	3	11¼	11	11⅛—	¼
66	53⅝	CaroC&On 5		z50	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	117	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅛	24½	CarP pf2.67		27	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	35	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	CarrCp .52	33	54	9¾	9¼	9¾	
30	21	Carr pf2.25		z120	29½	29½	29½	
13¼	10⅛	CarrGn .90e		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25	13⅛	Carl Hwl .80	12	63	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
42½	24⅛	CartHw pf 2		4	39	39	39 —	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	CartWall .40	8	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	CascNGs .92	67	8	8	8	8	
17⅛	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	52	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
70⅞	43	CatorTr 1.80	12	277	68⅛	67⅛	68 +	¾
54	28⅞	CBS 1.45	12	242	48⅞	47⅝	47⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	CCI Corp		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
16⅛	11⅛	Ceco Co 1.15	5	14	16	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
38½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	104	30⅛	37⅞	29 +	⅛
[illegible]	5	Centex .15	23	23	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	
12⅛	12⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	11¼	CenIlLt 1.40	8	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
49	47½	CnILt pf4.50		z120	47	46½	47 +	½
29½	25⅛	CnILt pf2.07		z220	28	27⅞	28 —	
13½	9⅛	CenIPS 1.20	8	63	13⅛	13	13	
20¼	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
15	10⅛	CeMPw 1.24	10	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅞
18⅛	12⅞	CenSoW 1.16	8	138	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16	10	ConSoya .60	10	72	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅞	ConTel 1.20	8	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
5	6⅛	Centrn Data	11	103	13⅛	13	13	
17⅛	11⅞	Cerro 1.20	7	33	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
13½	6⅞	Cert-teed .60		23	11⅞	11	11 —	⅛
20⅛	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	67	17	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10½	Champinl 1	6	77	16⅛	15⅞	16⅞—	⅛
62	45	Chml pf5.50		z30	60	60	60 —	1
17¼	12⅛	Chml pf1.20		35	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	87	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅛	Charter Co	3	204	5⅛	5	5	
27½	18⅞	Chartr NY 2	5	25	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	4	1477	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3½	ChasT 1.73e		237	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	14	6	6	6	
45⅛	22½	Chemtn 1.10	4	91	38⅛	36⅜	37⅞+	⅞
43⅞	29⅞	ChmNY 2.88	5	73	39¼	35⅞	38¾	
67	37⅞	Chesbg 1.36	20	115	57¼	55⅞	57⅛+	1⅜
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	6	125	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛+	1⅛
16⅞	10¼	ChiEastI .65	4	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		24	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
31½	23⅛	ChiPneuT 2	7	76	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
4⅞	3⅛	ChkFull .19t		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
14⅞	7⅛	Chrysler		222	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Chrysler wt		17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Go		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	CI Rlt Inv		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18½	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	8	52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
42½	40⅞	CinGE pf 4		z50	44	44	44 —	1
25⅞	16⅛	CinMila 1.40	7	47	18	17⅞	18 —	⅛
37⅞	30⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	8	133	33⅛	32⅞	33	
37	28⅞	Citicorp .88	12	787	34	33⅛	33⅞+	¼
50⅛	35⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	7	90	44	43⅛	43⅞+	⅜
6	2⅛	CitzSR 1.17e		31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Citzns Mtg		19	2	2	2	
9⅛	4⅛	CityInvsr .66	18	61	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅞	City Inv wt		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
19½	11⅛	Cityln pf B2		19	17	17	17	
34¼	22⅞	ClarkE 1.60	8	11	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
14½	7⅛	ClarkOil .50		46	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
7	2⅛	CLC Am .24	5	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
100½	66⅛	ClvClif 2.60a	11	14	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛+	⅛
28⅝	23⅛	ClvEIIl 2.28	7	82	25½	25	25⅛—	⅛
115½	105½	ClevEl pf 12		z500	114	112½	112½—	1½
83	70	CIEIll pf7.56		z50	78¾	78¼	78¾	
81	68½	CIEIll pf7.40		z100	76	76	76	
16	13⅛	vjClev Plt		z270	15	14½	14½—	1½
13⅞	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	84	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	CluetPea .30		45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		7	11	10⅞	10⅛+	⅛
13⅞	6⅛	CMI Inv Cp		28	9⅛	9	9	
7⅞	2⅛	CNA Finl		285	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13¼	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
12	9⅛	CNA I 1.08a		19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CNAL pf2.10		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	CoastlSt Gas	3	392	8⅛	8	8⅛	⅛
20⅞	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		18	18¼	18¼	18¼—	
17⅞	11⅞	CstSG pf1.19		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
92½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	307	79¾	78	78⅞—	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	CocaBtlg .40	17	105	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14	6⅛	ColdwBk .36	8	28	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Coleco Ind		17	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	15	303	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	
10⅛	4⅛	CollinAlk .40	41	76	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅞	Collins Fd	85	19	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
41⅛	24⅞	ColPenn .40	13	71	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
35⅞	27¼	Coltind 2	2	48	27⅞	28⅛	28⅝—	⅝
54⅞	41⅛	Colt pf4.25		5	48	47¾	47¾	
21	15¼	Colt pf1.60		9	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛—	
29⅝	22⅜	ColGas 2.06	7	85	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
56¼	49⅛	ColGs pf5.62		4	56¼	55⅞	56⅛—	⅛
54	54	ColGpf 10.96		2	54⅛	54	54	
9⅞	2⅛	Colum Pict	18	113	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
22¼	12⅛	ColuSOh 2	6	142	19¾	19	19½	
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
16⅛	5	Combd Com	6	70	10	9½	9⅞—	⅛
57⅛	25⅛	CombE 1.90	13	163	50	48¾	43⅞—	⅛
29⅝	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	9	76	26	25⅞	25⅞	
9⅞	7⅛	ComEdA wt		1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	ComEdB wt		1	8½	8½	8⅛—	⅛
90	78	ComE pf8.40		1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜+	¾
30⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		11	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		1	21	21	21 —	⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		7	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ComwO .22r		44	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
22	13¼	ComO pf1.72		2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	7	15	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	¼
6⅞	1⅝	Comput Sci	15	191	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
46½	22⅝	Comsat 1	8	304	36½	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
9¼	3¼	ConAgra		4	8	8	8	
25	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	16	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
12¾	4½	Congole .20e		97	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛+	½
16⅞	10¼	ConnM 1.60	10	56	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Conrac .60	5	8	16⅛	16	16 —	
14½	7½	ConEd 1.13e	4	338	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
60½	41½	ConEd pf 6		1	54½	54½	54½—	⅛
45⅝	35⅛	ConEd pf 5		5	43¾	43	43⅛+	⅛
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z190	40½	40¼	40½—	⅛
18¼	12⅛	ConFds 1.35	55	136	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
56¼	43½	ConF pf4.50		8	50½	50	50½+	⅛
17¼	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	12	8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
27	21⅛	ConNGs 2.18	6	33	23½	23¼	23¼—	⅛
106½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z120	106	105	105	
19¼	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	212	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
79	49	CnPow pf 6		z130	68	68	68 —	1⅛
59½	55⅜	CnPw pf5.50		6	55⅞	55	55 —	⅛
42¾	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z80	42½	41½	41½—	¾
6⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	11	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅞	23	ConCan 1.80	7	104	23⅞	23½	23⅛—	⅛
9½	7½	ContCop .50	2	10	7½	7½	7½	
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	10	54	36⅛	36½	36⅝+	⅛
47	36⅞	CIIC pfA2.50		3	29⅛	37⅞	37⅞—	1⅛
46⅛	26⅞	ContICp 2.20	7	200	42½	42	42 —	⅛
10¼	6⅛	ContIP 1.31e		32	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	ContlI Rlty		69	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
75	40⅛	ContOil 2	9	497	65¾	64⅞	65½+	⅛
195½	56	ContOl pf 2		6	89	88	88 +	2
14⅞	10	ConTele 1	8	1137	11⅛	11	11⅛	
23½	7½	Control Dat		146	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z100	40	40	40	
29	19⅛	Cornwood 2	8	2	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	CoopokUn .13r		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	
58½	23⅛	CoopInd 1.44	10	34	53	52	52 —	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab		84	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	CooperTR .60		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
12¾	10	CopT pf1.25		2	12	11⅞	12	
11⅛	7⅛	Copelnd .60	11	17	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
37⅞	12½	CoppRg .50a		71	37	36⅛	36⅞+	⅛
30¼	19⅛	CopwCp 1.80	4	23	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
55⅞	28⅛	CornG 1.12a	23	50	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞+	⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .30	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	8	17	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
50¼	33⅝	CPC Int 2.14	10	112	43½	42	42 —	1¼
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	26	47⅛	46½	47⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	CreditF .24	13	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25⅞	14⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	173	22½	22½	22½	
11⅞	7	CrompK .80	7	2	10½	10½	10⅛+	⅛
22¼	12⅛	CrouHin .70	7	9	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
55⅞	46⅞	CroHi pf3.35		4	53	53½	53½+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	42	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37¾	24⅛	CrwZel 1.20	9	61	37	35¾	35⅞	
19¼	7⅛	CTS Cp .50	9	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10¼	6⅛	Culligan .40	8	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
23½	15⅛	CumEng 1a	8	6	19⅛	19¼	19¼—	
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z530	84	82⅞	84 +	1
12	9⅛	CurInc 1.09e		83	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅞	7	CurtisWr .40	8	353	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33¼	13	CutlerH 1.60	6	45	26⅛	25⅞	26 +	⅛
24⅞	17⅛	Cyclop 1.40a	2	4	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞—	
31⅜	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	18	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	¼

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9⅞	Damon .20	15	269	12¼	12½	12⅛+	½
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		15	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
29¼	15½	DanaCp 1.36	7	151	28	28	28 —	¼
28¼	13½	Dartind .60b	8	93	24¼	24	24	
32	20½	Dartind pf 2		16	29	28¾	29	
33⅛	8⅝	Data Genl	20	113	27⅞	23⅝	26¾	
15⅝	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅞	6⅛	DaytHud .72	11	35	18⅞	16	18⅛+	⅛
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.65	7	105	16¼	16⅛	15⅞—	⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z650	107	107	107	
13⅞	5⅛	DeanWit .50	7	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
47⅛	34⅛	Deere 1.60	6	207	43⅞	40⅛	40⅞+	⅛
13⅞	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	154	11	10⅞	10⅞—	
27¼	20⅛	DelMon 1.30	7	36	25½	25⅛	25¼	
33⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	13	33	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19½	12⅛	DennMfg 1	5	67	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Dennys .20	11	99	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
34¼	23	Dentsply .30	16	55	23¼	27¾	27¾	
16⅛	5⅛	Deseret .25	17	40	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
10	5⅛	DeSoto In .40		16	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	109	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z230	85½	84½	85¼+	1¼
67⅛	55½	Det E pf7.45		z60	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
55⅛	49⅞	Det E pf5.50		1	53½	53½	53½	
15⅛	7⅛	Dextor .36	9	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Dial Finl .60	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅛	24⅛	Diamint 2	7	5221	30⅛	[illegible]	30⅛+	⅛
53½	21⅛	DiamSh 1.60	7	286	47½	46	46⅛—	⅛
60½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		7	54	53	54 +	1½
25¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		28	22½	21⅛	22¼+	⅛
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	10	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Dictaphn .60	8	37	8	7¾	7⅞	
19¼	11⅛	Diebold .40b	9	25	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	DrGiorg .08p		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
127¼	45⅛	Digital Eqp	29	262	110⅛	108⅛	108⅛—	1⅛
6⅞	4½	Dillingm .40	6	3	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
24½	18	Dillngm pf 2		1	23	23	23 +	⅛
38⅞	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	9	37½	37⅛	37¼—	⅛
55½	21⅛	Disney .12b	22	644	45⅛	42⅛	42⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Disston .12	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Diversfd In	14	32	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5½	1½	DivMtg .85e		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅛	7	DrPeppr .50	20	49	10⅛	10	10	
56½	41⅛	DomeMA .20a	14	29	45	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	DonLuf Jen		2	3	3	3	
24¼	17¼	Donnelly .60	13	134	19¾	19	19⅞	
16¼	6⅛	DorOliv .20e	7	40	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Dorsey .10	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
49½	25⅛	Dover 1.40	3	37	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
94	53¾	DowCh 1.40	13	857	89¼	87⅛	89¼+	2⅛
5⅛	3	DPF Inc		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44⅛	26⅛	Dravo 1.60	9	5	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛+	⅛
67⅞	39⅛	Dresser 1.40	9	266	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛+	⅛
17⅞	14⅛	DrexBd 1.14		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Dreyfus .45e	10	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	19	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛+	⅛
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z50	77	79	79	
72	55⅛	Duke pf6.75		1	70½	70½	70½+	⅛
26½	24	Duke pf2.69		17	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
30¼	18⅛	DunBrad 1	17	74	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	1
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		47	3⅛	3	3	
133½	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	32	322	125	122⅛	124½+	1⅛
62½	57	duPnt pf4.50		3	59½	59	59	
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		3	45⅛	45	45 —	1
17⅞	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	x72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z480	22	21	22 +	⅛
29¼	25	DuqL pf2.75		z50	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Dymoln .40	5	46	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25	8⅛	E Syst .60a	9	67	25½	24⅛	25 —	⅛
25¾	14⅛	EagIP 1.04b	6	4	24	23⅛	23⅛	
13	7⅛	EascoCp .60	4	9	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3¼	EastAir Lin	25	67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	24⅛	EastGsF .80	7	166	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
15	8⅛	EastUtl 1.50	7	11	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
110	65	EasKd 1.56a	24	675	93¼	91⅛	91¼—	⅛
29½	13⅛	Eaton 1.80	7	135	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
38	18⅛	Echlin .42	14	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
28¾	14⅛	EckrdJk .30	19	45	23¼	23	23 —	⅛
16¼	6⅛	Eckd NC .28	11	6	14	13⅛	14	
41⅛	17⅛	EdisBro 1.48	8	3	36⅛	36	36	
19⅛	10	EG&G .12	34	47	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elecl Assoc		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29	11⅛	EDS 2.32e	16	24	18	17¼	18 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	18	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	ElMg pf.50k		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
17⅛	7½	Elgin Natl	24	22	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Elixir Ind	9	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	6	67	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37	19¾	EltraCp 1.60	7	22	32½	32	32	
40¼	23½	EmerEl .75	20	346	35¼	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
52	26⅛	EmeryA .95	25	52	40¼	39¼	39⅞+	⅛
11⅛	8¼	Emeryin .40	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Emhart 1.20	7	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	EMI Lt .19e	9	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14¼	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24	14⅛	Eng'hdM .60	5	165	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
101	94	EngM pf4.25		6	140	140	140 +	5
7	4⅛	EnnisB .52a	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
28⅜	14⅛	Enlex 1.20b	7	45	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
27½	8¼	Envirotech	12	51	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13	8½	Equimrk .28	13	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	9	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
20½	11	EquitLf 1.24e	5	6	17	17	17 —	⅛
39	24⅛	Esmark 1.80	5	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Esquire .32	8	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Esterline .32	11	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
37½	22½	Ethyl 1.20	4	57	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		330	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	1⅛
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	14	14⅛	13⅛	14 —	⅛
20⅛	16	Exclsr 1.66a		7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
92⅛	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	390	86⅛	85⅞	86⅛+	⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4⅛	Fabrge .40	10	57	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
62¼	17	FairCam .60	16	293	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	FairInd .30	7	20	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
12¾	8	FairmF .68	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Fansteel .40	8	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Farah Mfg		15	7⅛	7	7	
6⅛	3⅛	Fedders Cp		30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19¼	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	6	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	FedMogul 1	12	29	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
15⅛	14	FedNMt .80	7	178	14⅛	13⅛	14 —	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	FedPap 1.50	4	75	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	
18	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		7	16⅛	16	16⅛	
11	3⅛	FedSign .30	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
52	25⅛	FedDSt 1.24	17	151	46⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	6	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60		10	11	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	FidFin .53e	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	7	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
14	7⅛	FieldcrMil 1	124	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12	6⅛	FiltrolCp .60	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	7	67	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	FstChar .37t	7	172	10⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
27⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	33	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
46⅛	35⅛	FstIntBn 1.10	13	79	41⅛	40⅛	41 —	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FstMiss .36	3	79	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
37⅛	24⅛	FstNBo 1.88	6	45	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	6	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	6	66	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FPaMt 1.47e		11	3⅛	3	3	
20⅞	11⅛	FWlsCp 1.76	7	17	18⅛	18	18	
39	19⅛	FischM 1.10	7	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	FishFds .40	7	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
14⅛	4⅛	FishrSci .20	9	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	FleetEnt .24	24	305	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
14⅛	10⅛	Fleming .80	9	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
13⅛	7⅛	FlexiVan .20	5	259	8⅛	8	8⅛—	
20⅛	11	Flintkot 1.16	9	38	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
57⅛	41⅛	Flin pfA4.50		z10	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		4	28	28	28	
26⅛	15⅛	FlaE Coast	8	5	20	19⅛	19⅛—	
15¼	8⅛	FlaGas .90	5	58	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
26⅛	13⅛	FlaPow 1.95	5	282	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	
37	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	7	121	22⅛	21⅛	22 —	⅛
47	15	FluorCp .40	15	388	37⅛	36	37⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	FMC .92	6	147	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
32	25	FMC pf2.25		5	30	29⅛	29⅛—	
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20	7	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
9⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .80	7	78	9	8⅛	8⅛—	
42½	30⅛	FordM 2.40	27	363	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	101	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		5	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
16	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
38⅛	13⅛	FtHowP .48	12	220	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
34	15⅛	FostWh 1.10	7	34	27⅛	26	26	
41⅛	23	Foxboro .60	13	27	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	
32⅛	13⅛	FrnklnM .50	13	65	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	
37⅛	22⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	138	23⅛	23	23 —	
20⅛	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	9	34	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	2⅛	Gable Ind	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		69	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
13¼	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	84	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	
18¼	13	GAF pf 1.20		9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
35⅛	26½	GATX 1.80	7	69	32	31⅝	31⅝	
46	35⅞	GATX pf2.50		2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝+	
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	
23	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	
33⅝	23	Gannett .52	20	35	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝—	
29⅞	17⅝	GardDen .76	12	155	23⅝	22⅞	22 —	
14⅝	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	
22½	11½	Garlock .96	6	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
3⅝	1¼	Gateway In		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	6	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	5⅛	Gemini Cap		32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
13⅞	11	Geminiln 1a		7	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
11⅞	7⅛	GnAtnv .24e		25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
43⅝	31½	GnADil .80b	8	11	34	33⅝	34 +	
12½	7⅛	GnCable .72	5	44	10½	10¼	10¼—	
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	12	14	13⅝	13⅞—	
24	17⅛	G Cinma .44	9	10	19	18⅝	18⅝+	
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	4	12	5	4⅞	4⅞—	
56½	19	Gen Dynam	8	117	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	
52⅞	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	623	45⅞	44⅝	45¼+	
27½	18⅞	GnFood 1.40	11	419	23¼	22⅝	22⅝—	
19⅞	12⅝	GnGth 1.18e	16	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
13⅝	4⅞	GenHost .50	5	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
14½	5	Gen Instru	7	125	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
57⅞	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	17	86	53¼	53	53 +	
53⅞	31⅛	GnMot 2.65e	16	727	50¾	49½	49⅝+	
69⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		4	63⅝	62⅝	63 —	
51¾	45½	GMot pf3.75		1	48½	48½	48½—	
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .20p		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	6	124	15⅝	15	15 —	
11⅛	5⅞	G Refr .30e	3	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	
42⅝	23⅝	GnSignal .76	13	54	37⅝	37	37⅛+	
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	9	4	3⅝	4 +	
26	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	11	1384	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
22½	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z20	13½	13½	13½—	
17⅞	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	
6¼	2⅝	Genesco Inc		60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	15	Genstar 1.20	6	5	19	19	19 +	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	23	15	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
48	25⅝	GaPac .80b	15	321	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝+	
71½	58	GePw pf7.72		z200	71	70	70 —	1
12⅝	12⅝	Gerber 1.05	10	67	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	
198½	127⅝	GettyOil 2e	14	42	183	180⅝	182 —	1
14½	10	GianPCem 1	8	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	
12½	7⅝	GibrFin .58t	5	5	9½	9½	9½—	
7⅞	3	GiddLw .30e	3	26	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	6	6	11	10⅝	10⅝—	
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	9	211	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
10⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	11	102	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	
10¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk		2	8	8		
17⅝	10⅝	Global Mar	10	74	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
10¼	12⅝	GlobeUn 1	6	70	15	14⅝	15 +	
14⅝	9	GoldWt Fin	6	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	
20¼	13¼	Goodrh 1.12	5	127	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝—	
20⅝	12¼	Goodyr 1.10	9	437	18⅝	17⅝	18 +	
15⅛	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25⅝	16	Gouldln 1.20	6	41	25	24⅝	24⅝+	
22⅝	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	
22⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.60	5	x196	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	
29⅝	17⅝	Grainger .30	21	37	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	
15⅞	9	GrandUn .80	9	23	14⅝	14	14	
25	13⅝	Granitv 1.50	4	1	819	19⅝	19⅝—	
7⅝	1⅝	Grant WT		347	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝+	
13	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
13⅝	7⅝	GtAtlPac		35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	19	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	GtNoir 1.10e	15	8	15	14⅝	15 +	
40¼	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	27	38	37⅝	38 +	
19	12⅝	GtWnFin .44	6	105	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
45⅝	20¼	GrfWU 2.92e	2	20	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	
18	15	GtWn pf1.88		23	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	9	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
29⅝	22¼	GrGl pf1.76		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	
15¼	10⅝	Greyhd 1.04	11	94	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		104	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20	10	Grumm .60	5	93	15	14	14⅝+	1
12	6¼	Guarin .10e	11	6	10	10	10	
4⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	GlfLfHld .50	6	991	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
4	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	468	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	
25⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .75e	3	131	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	
14⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	46	12½	12⅝	12⅝+	
44	23⅝	GlfWln 1.10a	5	603	41⅝	40	40⅝—	
21⅞	20¼	GlfWind wi		5	20½	20⅝	20⅝—	
4⅞	4	GlfWn wt wi		603	4⅝	4	4⅝	
76¼	45	GlfW pf 3.87		1	71½	71½	71½+	
6¼	1⅝	Gulton Ind	15	55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	10⅝	HallFB .50	13	29	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
17⅝	11	HallPrt .85a	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
189	115	Hallibtn 1.20	20	199	166⅝	165⅝	165⅝—	
17⅞	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	4	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
5½	3⅝	Hammond	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .40	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	20¼	HandH .80a	6	6	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	
12¼	6⅝	HanesCp .68		22	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	
47⅞	24⅝	Hanna 1.35	10	22	40	40	40	
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	28	62	24½	23⅝	24 —	
8	3	Hardees	14	202	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
32⅝	23⅝	Harnisf 1.20	5	268	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
17⅝	8	Harrah .26a	11	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
26⅛	14½	Harris 1.20		18	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅛	5⅝	HartSMx .60	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
19⅝	6⅝	HarteHk .30	10	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
17⅝	14⅝	HatSe 1.44a		10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
25⅝	16⅝	HawlEl 1.68	7	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
5⅝	2⅝	Hazeltine		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
19⅝	5½	Hecks .12	9	74	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
22⅞	13½	HeclaM .37t	21	115	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	
13⅝	6⅝	Hellem .42a	9	13	12⅝	12	12 —	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	11	45	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	
6	2⅝	Helene Curt		26	6	5⅝	6 +	
31½	23	Hellerint .84	17	34	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	10	16	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	
7⅝	6	Heminc .84e		42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
24⅝	21½	Hercules .80	29	213	30⅝	29⅝	30 +	
20⅝	10⅝	HershFd .80	8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
27⅝	20⅝	Hesston .60	5	7	25	24⅝	24⅝—	
53½	29½	Heubln 1.10	14	119	40⅝	39⅝	40	
120½	56⅝	HewlPk .30	31	144	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝+	
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	11	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
25	12⅝	Hillenbd .68	8	4	20⅝	20	20⅝+	
29	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	11	28	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	
4⅝	2⅝	HMW Ind		13	4	3⅝	3⅝—	
25⅝	11½	Hobart .80	15	18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	
12⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
15¼	5¼	Holiday .25	9	119	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
33⅝	22½	HollySug .3a	2	13	32	31⅝	32 +	
55½	34½	Homestk 1e	17	59	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	
40½	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	231	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	
23½	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	9	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	
4½	1⅝	Horizon Co	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
18	7½	HospAff .60t	9	7	14	13⅝	13⅝—	
25⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .20	10	92	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
10⅝	5½	HostIntl .36	6	46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
10⅝	7½	Houdail .80a	5	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
14	6	HougMif .60	7	x105	12	11⅝	12 +	
11⅝	3⅝	HouFab .20e	10	196	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
31½	11⅝	HouseFin 1	6	123	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	
42	25½	HouF pf2.37		11	32	31⅝	32 —	
25⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	8	60	21⅝	20⅝	21 —	
63⅝	29½	HousNGas 1	14	205	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	
15	4½	HowJohn .24	11	194	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
17½	10⅝	Howmet 1	11	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	
5	3	HughHat .40	22	6	4	3⅝	4 —	
104½	61½	Hughs Tl .80	16	144	93⅝	90⅝	92⅝+	
43⅝	46	HughesTl wi		3	47	47	47 +	
14⅝	4⅝	Humana	9	35	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	
17⅝	11⅝	HuntCh .24	17	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
15⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	4	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
19⅝	12⅝	Huyck .40	13	121	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
9⅝	4½	Hydrcanl .24	5	19	7	6⅝	6⅝	

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	6	36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
36½	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		72	34⅝	34	34 —	
6⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		101	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	8	14	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	
18⅝	11⅝	IdealBasic 1	7	26	16	15⅝	15⅝—	
9	2⅝	IdealToy .10t	6	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
17⅝	3⅝	IDS Rlt 7.o		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
25½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	74	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	
28	21½	IlPow pf2.10		z150	24	24	24 +	
29⅝	17	ITW .50	17	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .30	5	84	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	
40½	23½	INA Cp 2.10	11	62	34	33⅝	33⅝+	
18⅝	13⅝	INA Inv 1.57		12	17⅝	17	17⅝+	

(Continued on next page)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

AUG. 7, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 7	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 391	476.50	497 - 460	5	3.1	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	7.958	'74 consol. net profit: 770 MF (+75%). Dividend 15 Fr. (+7.50 Fr. tax credit)
BIC	Pens, lighters	749 - 493	535	540 - 526	19	1.2	26.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c	1.800	1st. sem. consol. turnover at equal exchange rates: + 16.3%.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	760 - 402	702	711 - 705	14	2.8	42.50 - 47.50 50.73c	600	1st. sem. consol. turnover: 992 mil. Fr. (+37%). Foreign sales strong.
BSN - GERVAIS DAN	Glass, food	649 - 378	499	499 - 460	18	5.1	87 -102 - 28.38c	2.332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	209 - 172	179.10	179.90 - 177.10	11	2.8	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1.865	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	157.20 - 78.50	134.60	133.50 - 130	11	5.0	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1.254	6.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 is paid as of July 15.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN	Bank	160 - 117	141.50	145 - 140	14	4.9	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3.445	Group consolidated turnover: 50.28 MF (vs. 38.57 MF in '73). Net dividend: Fr. 7.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	136 - 101.50	115.10	118.90 - 116.10	17	5.2	9 - 6.63 - 6.77	3.881	As of April 30, total C.I.C. Group deposits exceed 45 billion Fr.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	189.50 - 152.60	169.10	163.50 - 163.50	6	4.6	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	2.947	Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2,058 million Fr.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	198.30 - 124.90	197.40	198 - 197.50	—	4.6	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% subs). 74 net income (c): 32.3 MF=14.7 F. per Eurafrance share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	358.20 - 169	331	336.20 - 331	14	4.8	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,488	Net profit of 21.147 MF+24.544 MF for reserves = 51.631 MF profit margin.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	140	140 - 138.10	2	7.4	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	New Indonesian oilfield begins output, anticipated at 2 million tons/year.
GENER. DE FONDERIE	Mec. cons	226 - 127	171.90	175 - 171	6	7.3	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	962	'74 net dividend of 12.60 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 15.
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 73.20	79.10	81.90 - 79.85	4	3.8	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7.944	Imetal '74 net dividend of Fr. 3, to be paid as of July 9.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2725 - 1400	2575	2634 - 2563	41	1.6	56.52 - 66.34 - 62.09	706	Turnover 1st semester '75 (ex-taxes) = 699.7 million Fr. (+ 11.8%).
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	508 - 303	476	489.50 - 472.50	22	3.4	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,687	'74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) to be paid as of July 7.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	592 - 412	569	588 - 549	13 a	1.3	22.60 - 31.77 - —	3.156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	184 - 122	174	177 - 174.50	7	6.3	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	10.160	1974 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakup value: 365 Fr. per share.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	158 - 121.10	141.90	142 - 141.30	—	4.8	(non significant)	3,485	Despite loss due to SAH subsidiary, '74 dividend same as '73.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	73 - 58.50	62.05	64.20 - 62.10	10	8.1	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) will be paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem. min	137.70 - 108.10	112.70	115 - 112	4	8.3	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	PUK Inc./Burns & Roe Corp. agreement on uranium ore processing plants.
PERRIER	Bever. Spa	150 - 104	114.50	116.80 - 115	10 a	3.5	8.94 - 11.43 - —	5.254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	289.90 - 133	245	251.70 - 244	6	3.7	68.26 - 71.04 - 33.24c	6.002	1st sem. French car sales: 160,500 (+13%); export: 188,000 cars (—7%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	584 - 325	535	548 - 530	15	1.9	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	12 Fr. net dividend proposed at July 24 shareholders' meeting.
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 232	255.50	265 - 252	7	3.5	13.85 - 28.72 - 37.66c	3.038	'74 net dividend of 9 Fr. (vs. 6.75 Fr. in '73) to be paid as of July 7.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1998 - 1210	1710	1760 - 1690	24	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	'74 total dividend of Fr. 34.50 (vs. Fr. 30 in '73) to be paid as of Aug. 5.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	234	236.50 - 235.50	4	6.4	49.14 - 55.76 - 54 c	9.909	15 Fr. net dividend (+1 Fr.) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 700	885	897 - 834	24	1.6	26.61 - 34.02 - 37.25	918	Net dividend of 14 Fr. for '74 (vs. 11 Fr. in '73) is paid as of July 1.

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings: all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

All these Bonds Have Been Sold. This Announcement Appears As A Matter of Record Only.

New Issue July, 1975

$20,000,000

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(MITSUI ZOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

(A Japanese Corporation)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3¾	2¼	Income Cap		3	4½	4½	4½	
20⅞	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
85	70¼	IndiM pf8.68		z130	75½	76	76½—	
65½	57	IndiM pf7.08		z20	63¼	63½	63½—	⅛
22	13	IndpFL 1.32	10	21	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
17⅞	10	IndiNat 1.20	21	6	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
8½	5½	Inexco Oil		120	6½	6½	5⅞—	⅛
24⅝	6¾	IngerR 2.43	12	81	74¾	74½	74½—	⅛
52¾	38	IngR pf2.35		16	47½	47	47 —	1
39½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	6	77	35⅝	35	35 —	½
44¾	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	30	38½	38	38¾+	¼
8¾	5¼	Inmont .40	6	21	7	6⅞	7	
9¾	5⅞	Insilco .70	6	28	8⅛	7⅞	8½+	½
13⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		4	12½	12	12	
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	41	3	23	23	23 —	⅛
3⅞	1½	Instit InvTr		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4½	Integon .28	7	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
37¼	18¾	Interco 1.46	8	197	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	5	90	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	31	32	31⅞	31¾—	½
237⅛	157¼	IBM 7	15	x505	185¾	162	183 —	1¼
35¼	20⅝	IntFlav .30b	32	95	26¾	26⅛	26½—	⅛
38½	17¾	IntHarv 1.70	4	129	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
12⅛	6	IntHold .68e		21	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
45¼	30¼	IntMinCh 2	4	179	36½	35⅞	35⅞—	⅞
11½	5½	Int Mining	11	24	9¾	9¾	9⅞+	¼
29	21⅜	IntNick 1.40e	7	167	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
54½	34⅝	IntPaper 2	10	942	56⅜	54¼	56⅜+	2¾
8½	3½	IntRect .12e	9	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
25¾	13⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	410	21½	21	21¼	
51	34¼	ITT pf14.50		14	48¼	47½	48¼+	¾
45	31¾	IntTT pfJ4		3	42	42	42	
44⅝	32½	IntTT pfK4		10	42½	41½	42 —	½
50⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		22	27	25⅝	26½—	⅛
24	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	13	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅝
65½	47½	Intrpce pf 5		13	61¼	60½	61¼—	½
19	8⅞	IntrpubGp 1	5	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15	5	IntrBrd .10e	6	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15½	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	8	62	15	15	15	
5½	3	IntrstUn .24	4	16	4½	4½	4½	
34⅞	12¼	Iowa Beef	4	95	26	24½	25½—	⅛
13⅞	3½	Iowa El 1.20	164	15	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
16½	12⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	6	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21⅞	16⅞	IowaPw 1.84	7	9	20¼	19⅞	20	
17¼	14¼	IowaPS 1.52	6	11	16½	16¼	16¼	
6½	2¾	Ipco Hosp	8	22	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
21¾	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	[illegible]	19	19	19	
14¼	5⅛	Itek Corp		86	10¼	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
9½	3¼	Itel Corp	5	32	6⅞	6½	6½	
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	76	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		1	29¼	29¼	29¼—	⅛

J

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	6	JamesF .68	8	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
15½	9½	Jantzen .70	4	3	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	JapanF .95e		112	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
38⅞	28¾	JeffPilot .72	19	38	31½	31	31⅛—	⅜
83	71	JerCe pf9.36		z40	82	82	82 —	1
39½	33½	JerCen pf 4		z30	36½	36½	35½—	½
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	39	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor	213	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44	22¾	JimWalter 1	9	171	37⅜	36¼	37 +	⅞
47¼	28	JimW pf1.60		50	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	
12	9¼	JimWlt pf 1		z160	11¼	11	11	
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.26e		34	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
27¼	18	JHanI 1.86e		16	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
25¼	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	77	23	22⅞	22¾	
99¼	72¼	JohnJn .80a	29	171	89	87¾	88⅛+	¼
15½	8	JohnCon .80	9	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
14½	5	JonLogn .40	20	15	10⅛	10	10	
55	50½	JonLau pf 5		z30	53	53	53 +	1½
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.50a	3	2	28¾	28¾	28¾—	⅛
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1	8	12	22	22	22 —	⅛
90	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	12	77	76¾	75	75⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Justice Mfg		8	3¼	3	3 —	⅛

K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	17	30¾	30⅛	30½+	⅛
7⅝	4¼	KaisCem .50	12	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
14	12	KaneMil .24	4	x20	13	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
25⅝	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	8	100	25½	25½	25½	
21⅞	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	5	2	18½	16½	16½+	⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z130	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10¾	KanGEl 1.60	6	42	16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
17¼	14¾	KanNeb 1.32	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	8	16⅝	16½	16½	
5	2⅞	Katy Ind	5	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
[illegible]	9⅞	Katy pfB 1.46		4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
10¾	3	KaufBd .04p		215	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
17¼	[illegible]	Kauf pf1.50		1	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Kaweckl .40	11	18	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
15	[illegible]	KayserR .60	34	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7½	3½	KeeneCp .20	5	27	5½	5¼	5½	
8⅞	4⅛	Keller .20	4	3	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
20⅞	14	Kellogg .76	17	83	18	17¾	17¾	
12	6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	12	10⅛	9½	10	
43½	27	Kenmt 1.40	7	4	42½	42½	42½+	⅛
41	33¼	Kennecott 2	17	507	35¼	33½	33⅝	
18¼	12¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	3	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
93⅛	64	KerrMcGe 1	16	270	84	83	83½—	⅛
21	15	KeystCon 1a	2	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
23¼	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	21	19	18⅝	18¾	
49	29¼	Ktdde pfB 4		1	48	45	48 +	⅛
9½	5½	KingDSt .40	7	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
15¼	11¼	KirschCo .90	6	7	13	13	13 —	⅛
33⅝	24¼	KnightRid .54	15	15	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
12½	4½	Koehring	7	11	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
72½	35½	Koppers 2.80	8	65	72⅝	69⅞	71¼+	1½
4½	[illegible]	Koracorp Ind	7	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
39	21⅛	Kraftco 1.92	10	75	40¼	39½	39⅞—	⅛
34½	20⅞	KresgeS .24	33	607	37½	37¼	37⅝—	⅛
24⅝	13⅞	Kroger 1.36	6	39	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
7¾	4½	Kysor .20	30	26	6	5⅞	5¾	

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15½	10⅞	acLaGs 1.60	6	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13½	8¼	LaneBry .72	8	82	11¼	11⅛	11½+	⅛
8½	[illegible]	LearSieg .32	9	83	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
27½	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		2	24	24	24	
22⅛	12⅝	Leaswy .65b	10	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18½	5½	LeedsN .50	3	18	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
13½	7¼	Leasona .50	3	21	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
13⅞	9	LehPCt .30	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1⅜	[illegible]	LehVal Ind	23	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	8½	Lehmn .72e		70	11⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
8½	5½	Lennar Crp	18	24	5⅞	5½	5⅞—	⅛
25⅛	17¼	Lenox .72	12	22	22½	22	22¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LevFd Cap		8	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
12¼	10½	LevFdn .75a		21	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
34⅛	13	LeviStra .48	7	25	28½	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
6½	1½	Levitz Furn	720	235	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
5	2½	LFE Co	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
24⅛	13⅞	LOF .80	8	48	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
59	43½	LOF pf4.75		9	57½	55½	56 —	2
3½	3½	LibbMcNL	7	3	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
13	7½	LibrtyCp .40	5	35	10⅛	10	10⅛	
5½	1½	Libty Loan		3	2½	2½	2½	
23	[illegible]	LiggMy 2.50	9	107	29¾	29⅜	29⅝+	⅛
79⅞	57⅛	LillyEli 1.10	25	93	65⅝	65	65¼	
35	24	LincNat 1.60	9	49	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
59	[illegible]	LincNt pf 3		8	55	55¼	56 +	1¼
2¼	1½	Lionel Corp		9	2⅛	2	2	
9⅝	3¼	Littonln .13t		93	7⅝	7⅜	7½+	⅛
12	4½	Litton pfc pf		3	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	⅛
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		7	15½	15	15½+	½

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3½	1¼	LVI Inv		3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
13¾	3½	Lockhd Airc	4	235	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅛
25½	14¼	Loews 1.20	7	126	22⅛	21½	21¾+	⅛
8½	1¼	LomaFin .40	10	15	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
20½	14¼	LomM 2.89a		107	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
13½	9⅞	LoneSt nd	8	73	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅜
77½	50	LoneS pf4.50		4	69	69	69 —	6
29⅝	22⅛	LoneSG 1.60	7	26	25⅞	25¼	25½	
16½	10¾	LongIsLt 1.50	7	85	14⅝	14½	14½	
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z100	73	73	73	
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z40	111	111	111	
76	44	LongDrg .80	25	15	63	62	63 +	½
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	8	115	9	8½	8¾	
32½	19⅞	LaLand 1.32	9	174	26½	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
17	8½	LaPacif .20	8	124	12¾	12⅜	12¾+	⅛
23¼	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	73	22¼	22	22¼	
13½	8⅞	Lowenst .40		8	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
12½	[illegible]	LTV Corp	2	145	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	⅛
73½	43½	LTVCp pf 5		3	43½	43½	43½—	⅛
59¼	35½	Lubrizol	19	93	48⅛	48	48 +	¼
19⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	12	262	14⅝	13½	14¼+	⅝
11⅞	7⅜	Ludlow .72	21	15	8⅞	7⅞	8 +	⅛
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	4	11	24⅞	24½	24⅝+	⅛
18⅛	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	85	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
35¼	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		4	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3½	LynCSys .20	6	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	6¼	MacAF .60b	6	15	7½	7¼	7¼	
4½	1½	MacDonal	4	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
5⅛	2½	Macke .30	8	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
6¾	3⅜	Macmill .25	5	23	4⅝	4⅜	4¼	
20⅛	12⅛	Macy 1.10	9	37	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
49½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z240	45	44½	44½—	⅛
12	7½	MadisFd .60		76	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6½	3¼	MadSq Gar	7	3	5⅝	5¼	5½+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	MagicC .32		125	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
24½	11¾	Mallory 1	13	12	20	19½	19½—	⅛
26¾	16½	MalHyd .44t	13	6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manhat Ind		2	4½	4½	4½	
14	5	Manpwr .88	5	15	12⅞	12½	12¾+	⅛
37⅛	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	8	43	35¼	35	35	
50⅞	37¼	MAPCO .70	15	x85	42¼	42½	42½+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marathn M	5	27	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
55⅞	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	10	107	49¼	48⅞	49⅛	
29	13⅛	Marcor 1	7	22	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
51	28¼	Marcr pf A2		3	45¾	45⅜	45¼	
17⅛	8¼	Maremt .40	9	48	15	14½	14½—	⅛
20⅞	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	141	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27½	16¼	MarionL .52	11	232	16⅞	16⅝	17 +	⅛
32⅞	13¼	Marlen .60	12	5	30½	30	30½+	½
11⅛	6⅞	Marott .50e	9	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
11	6½	Marriot .07t	17	143	12¼	11⅞	12	
64⅞	41	MrshMc 1.60	30	66	54¾	53⅞	54¼+	⅜
26⅞	15¼	MarshF 1.24	10	x17	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
19⅛	13½	MartMa 1.30	6	89	17⅛	16⅞	17	
22	5¼	MartPr .60e	10	21	21½	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	17	16	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
55½	36	MascoCp .32	21	16	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜+	⅛
37⅛	16½	Masonite .54	52	179	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝—	⅛
17½	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	56	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
11¾	7¾	MasMt 1.24e	8	7	10	10	10 +	⅛
16⅛	11¼	MasCp 1.37e		14	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
12⅛	10¼	MasIn 1.05e		36	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
9⅛	½	MatsuE .31e	1	25	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
48½	22¼	MayDSt 1.60	19	44	40¼	39½	40 +	¼
5½	3⅝	MaysJW .23	8	1	4	4	4	
31⅛	16¾	Maytg 1.30a	18	118	25	27¼	27¼+	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	10	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
82¾	27⅞	MCA Inc	9	140	71¼	68⅞	70⅛	
14	7¾	McCord 1	6	2	14	13¼	13⅝	
4½	2½	McCrory Cp		18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
56¼	45¼	McDermci	10	244	46½	45⅞	45⅞—	1⅜
60½	25¾	McDonalds	26	536	48¾	46¾	47⅛—	⅜
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	7	91	14¼	14	14⅛	
13⅞	6	McGrwH .56	8	63	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	7	21	22½	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
31⅛	16	McLean .72	6	9	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
15⅛	13½	McLout 1.60	5	18	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
11⅛	7½	McNeil .80	6	24	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17½	12⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	33	15⅝	15	15⅝	
35¾	29½	Mea pfA2.80		1	34	34	34	
20	15	Medusa 1.40	10	41	17½	16½	16½—	⅛
3½	1⅛	MEI Co	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	6¼	MelvilSh .43	10	126	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
14¼	2½	Menasc .12t	8	8	10½	10½	11 +	⅛
85¾	57⅞	Merck 1.40	23	527	70¼	69⅛	70¼+	⅛
13⅞	8⅜	Meredith .70	4	7	10½	10½	10⅝+	⅛
20½	10⅞	MerrLyn .60	5	457	19	17½	17⅞	
29	18¼	MesaPet .65	16	143	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	
32⅞	23	MesP pf1.60		46	26½	23	25	
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	36	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12¼	MGM 1	6	179	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
15¾	5¼	Metrom .80	8	713	12⅞	12⅜	12½—	⅛
19⅛	8¼	MGIC In .10		358	15⅛	13½	15¼	
24	8½	MichGs 1.10	7	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
29	14½	MhTube 1.20	5	7	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Microdot .60	5	8	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
13	9¼	Microw .791	8	4	17	17	17	
14	10¼	MidCTI 1.08	8	27	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
15⅝	12½	MidSUt 1.26	7	236	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅛	2	Midlnd Mfg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	5	41	17¼	17	17½+	⅛
32⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.25	9	53	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4½	MillBrd .36a	12	44	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	22	342	57⅞	55½	57⅜+	⅛
13⅞	13½	MinnPL 1.56	7	3	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	9½	MirroAl .95	8	1	13	13	13	
16½	9	MissnEq .25	8	58	13	12½	12¾+	⅛
22½	16⅛	MissRiv 1.20	4	27	18½	18¼	18¼	
[illegible]	10	MoPac pf		1	14	14	14 +	⅛
20	14½	MoPtCe 1.60	6	5	18¼	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	MoPSv .84b	7	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
13¼	8	MoPSv .84b	7	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
48⅞	34⅛	MoblOil 3.40	5	251	43⅞	43½	43½+	⅛
5½	1¼	Mobile Hom		49	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
15⅛	8½	Mohasco .60	43	27	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
5½	1⅛	Mohk Data		119	3	2⅞	3	
16⅛	8¼	MohkRub	14	12	14⅛	14	14¼+	⅛
22¼	14¼	Molycorp .60	4	13	17	16¼	16⅞+	⅛
24¼	24½	Moly pf2.50		1	31½	31½	31½	
21	9	Monrch 1.56	5	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
9⅜	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	3	16	7½	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
11⅛	7	MonrEq .26	10	87	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
74⅞	41	Monsan 2.40	9	357	68⅛	66⅛	67½+	⅛
83	63	Mons pf2.75		2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
20	14⅜	MonDU 2.08	8	27	23½	24¼	24⅝—	⅛
23½	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	29	24¼	23⅞	24	
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.80a	5	23	21⅞	21½	21½	
8⅞	4¼	MDNY .70e	10	12	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
95½	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	5	191	74⅝	71¼	72 —	1⅛
71	51⅞	Morgan 1.60	12	192	57½	56⅞	56⅞+	⅛
27	13¼	MorrsKn .69	5	43	20⅛	20	20¼+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	MorseEl Pd		30	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
7⅛	2¼	MorseSh .20	8	43	7½	7	7 —	⅛
[illegible]	1⅞	MtgeTr Am		5	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
15½	11½	MorNor .83	9	28	13	12⅞	12⅞	
57⅞	33½	Motorola .79	27	307	49½	45¼	45½—	⅛
45¼	27⅞	MtFuel 1.20	13	254	35⅛	35¼	35 —	⅛
20	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	6	3	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
8⅞	4¼	Munford .35	5	9	7½	7	7½+	⅛
[illegible]	11	Munsng 1.03	34	1	15⅛	15	15⅛	
17½	10⅝	MurphC 1.20	7	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
23⅛	15½	MurpOil .45	4	67	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
17½	12	MurryOh 1	6	1	14¼	14½	14¼	
16⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
9⅞	4	MyersL .40	9	25	6⅛	6⅛	6¼+	⅛

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42½	27¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	84	35⅛	34⅞	35¼+	⅛
33½	17	NalcoCn .60	20	31	28½	28⅜	28⅝+	⅛
15¾	4⅛	NarcoSci .60	12	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
22⅝	13⅝	NashuaC .60	11	42	13⅞	13½	13¾—	⅛
15⅞	7¼	NatAirl .50	7	23	11⅛	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
15½	7⅝	N Avia .40e		69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13¼	9½	NatCan .53	4	49	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
52¼	23¾	N Chem .32	33	2	45½	45⅛	45½	
9⅜	5½	NatCityL .90		6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
44⅛	29⅝	NatDet 2.72	5	3	40	39¼	39¼	
17⅝	13½	NatDist 1.20	5	36	16⅛	16	16⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
15	8½	NatGyp 1.65	8	75	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	½
5⅛	1⅞	Nat Homes		38	4⅛	4	4	
7½	3½	NatInd .25	2	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
15⅛	6¼	NatInd pf 60		20	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
12½	9½	NtInd pf1.25		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20¼	13⅛	Nt MedCare	15	82	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
32⅛	25¼	N Pres 1.20a	5	2	29	29	29 +	⅛
47⅞	9¼	Nat Semicn	26	419	38⅝	36⅞	36⅞—	½
11⅞	6⅞	NatSvcln .74	8	26	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
45½	30½	N Starch .80	16	6	43½	43	43½+	⅛
47⅞	33⅞	NatStl 2.50a	5	45	37½	37	37 +	½
7¼	2⅞	Nat Tea		15	5⅝	5¼	5½+	⅛
35½	25	Natoma 1.20	3	51	25⅞	25⅝	25 —	⅛
31⅛	14½	NCR Cp .72	5	253	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
15½	6⅞	Neptune .50	8	10	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
20⅛	15½	NevPw 1.50	5	21	17	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
33	30½	NevP pf2.30		z600	22	22	22 +	⅛
18⅛	14	NevP pf1.60		z10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	53	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13½	8½	NEnGE 1.28	7	19	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
27¼	20¼	N EngT 2.36	10	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
14¾	8¼	Newhall .40	10	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
25½	18⅛	Newmt 1.50	10	79	22⅛	21¾	22 —	⅛
8⅜	63¼	Newmt pf4.50		3	70¼	69	69 —	1⅛
23¼	15⅞	NYSEG 2.20	6	34	22¼	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
41	35	NYSE pf3.75		z50	38½	38	38¼+	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	NiaMP 1.24	7	265	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z540	95¼	95	95½+	⅛
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z150	74¼	74¼	74¼+	⅛
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z400	37½	37½	37½+	½
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z70	32	32	32	
[illegible]	11	NiaShr 1.13e		9	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NL Ind 1	6	133	15⅞	15	15⅛	
18½	13½	NLT Cp .60	6	48	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
71	59⅞	NortlkWn 5	9	26	63⅛	63	63 —	⅝
15⅝	10⅝	Norlin 1.25	4	24	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
22⅞	13⅞	Norris 1.20	6	10	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
44⅛	24¼	NoACoal .80	12	9	35¾	35½	35½	
10⅞	5⅛	NoAMt 1.35e	5	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
24¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	8	12	19	18¾	18¾	
3½	2⅞	NoCAir .10e	6	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10	6⅜	NoestUt 1.02	6	195	9⅝	9⅜	9½+	⅛
11⅛	8½	NoCenGs .68	7	10	10	10	10	
24⅛	17⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	57	22¼	22	22⅛	
24½	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13½	11½	NInd PS 1.36	9	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
70	51¾	NNGs 3.50a	5	56	60¾	59⅞	59¾+	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	NoSIPw 1.84	8	23	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
101	93½	NSPw pf8.80		z50	93½	93½	93½—	⅛
87	82	NSPw pf7.84		z100	82	82	82 —	⅛
47½	44	NSPw pf4.16		z60	43	43	43 —	1
43	41	NSPw pf4.10		z590	42½	42	43 —	⅛
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z200	39½	39½	39½+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	16	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
33⅞	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
22½	11⅞	NwstAirl .25	9	159	19⅝	19½	19⅞+	⅛
47¼	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	35	39	39¼	39⅛	
32⅛	13¼	NwEn cl1.80	5	22	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
25½	12⅞	NwtInd 1.75	3	67	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅛
15⅞	8¼	NwstInd wt		7	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
105½	59	NwInd pfA5		3	92½	92¼	92¼—	1¼
73¼	49½	NwtIn pf4.20		22	71½	71½	71½	
12½	7¾	NwMtL 1.14e	10		11	10⅞	11	
45	32	NwtStl 2.40a	8	13	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	
28¼	25¼	Norton 1.70	6	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
22	10⅛	NortSim .40	10	732	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
43	35¼	NortS pf1.60		6	29¼	33½	33½—	1
18⅛	10⅛	NucorCp .25	3	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8⅝	NVF 1.771	1	238	9⅛	8¾	8¾—	⅛

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅛	5½	Oak Ind .40	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	7¼	Oakite P .84	7	2	11¾	11¼	11¼—	⅛
22⅛	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	557	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	OccidPet wt		115	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
70¼	42	OccidPt pf 4		7	55½	55½	55½+	7
73	40¼	OcciP pf3.60		7	57¼	56¼	57¼—	⅛
22	19	OcciP pf2.50		21	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
35	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		1	29	29	29 —	⅛
21½	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	168	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
37¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
16⅞	12⅛	OhioEd 1.64	9	78	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z4630	102	101½	101½	
51	44	OhEd pf4.56		z140	45¼	45	45	
50	43	OhEd pf4.44		z100	44½	44½	44½+	⅛
[illegible]	43	OhEd pf4.40		z50	45¼	45¼	45¼+	⅛
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		z40	114½	113	114¼+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
25⅛	17⅞	OklaGE 1.48	11	20	21½	21	21⅛+	⅛
25½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.40	9	22	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
29⅛	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	x57	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
26	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	7	x47	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
13½	7⅛	Omark .50	4	11	11	10⅞	11	
11	7¼	Oneida .76	5	21	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
12¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	22	11½	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	14	66	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
33	24½	OtsElv 2.20	5	33	29½	28⅞	29⅛	
27	11	OutMar 1.20	20	32	23	22½	22¾—	⅛
16¼	8	OutlorCo .75	5	18	13⅝	13¼	13½—	⅛
21¼	9	OvernitT .30	9	19	18	17⅞	18 —	⅛
15⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	5	35	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅛
42⅞	25¼	OwenCn .88	21	43	36¼	35¼	36	
45½	22	OwenIll 1.72	7	205	42⅛	41½	42⅛+	⅛
14¼	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	9	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		19	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛
23⅛	18½	PacGas 1.83	7	154	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	6	87	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
25⅛	10¼	PacPetrl .80	9	5	21	21	21 +	⅛
21	14½	PacPw 1.70	9	123	18½	18	18 —	⅛
15½	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	24	14¼	14	14⅛	
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z190	73½	73½	73½	
9⅛	8½	PacTin .80a	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8½	4½	PaineW .10e	3	112	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	8⅛	PalW pf1.30		6	13	13	13	
5⅞	2½	PalmBc .25	5	11	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
9¼	3	Pamida .05e	9	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5½	2	PanAm Air		208	3⅝	3½	3½	
24⅝	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	146	29⅛	27¼	27⅛	
11	6⅛	Paprcft .50b	5	12	8⅛	8¼	8½+	⅛
15½	8⅜	Pargas .98	7	63	12½	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
24½	10¼	ParHan 1.12	7	54	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
19⅝	10¼	ParkPen .32	10	17	17	16½	17 +	⅛
37⅛	14	Pesco Inc	19	155	35½	35¼	36 +	⅛
16⅝	6½	Pavis nw .35	8	4	13⅛	13½	13⅝+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .68r	1	83	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn Cart		107	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
62¼	36½	Penney 1.16	27	305	47½	46⅝	47⅜—	⅛
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	35	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
95	69	PaPL pf8.00		z50	79¼	79¼	79¼—	⅛
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z110	47½	47½	47½	

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z90	48	46½	46½—	½
26½	17⅞	Pennwlt 1.36	8	50	24	23¼	23¼—	⅛
43⅛	31	Penwl pf2.50		2	41½	41½	41½—	⅛
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	219	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
29⅞	22	Pennz pf1.33		2	28	28	28 +	1
7⅞	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	11	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	15	65	61¼	60⅝	61	
30	16	PerkElm .28	23	110	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	1½
25⅛	16⅞	Pet Inc 1.50	7	127	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6¼	PeterPl .80	24	4	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
71⅞	34	PetrieS .80a	20	4	59½	59½	59½—	⅛
20	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	54	19½	18⅞	19 —	⅛
22½	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		15	20½	20	20⅛+	⅛
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	14	195	26¾	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
40¼	29	PehlpD 2.20	13	211	35¼	35⅛	36¼+	1½
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	175	14	13⅞	14	
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z38	84½	84¼	84¼—	⅛
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z70	77	77	77 +	⅛
76	59½	PhilE pf7.65		z80	68	67	67 —	1
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z80	68	68	68 +	1
68½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z70	62	62	62	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z100	40	40	40	
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z30	34½	34½	34½+	½
12⅞	10⅛	PhilaSub .70	7	7	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	14	522	43	46½	47 —	⅛
6	2	Phillps Ind		22	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Phil I pf1.25p		2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
60⅞	37	PhillPet 1.60	10	209	51⅝	51½	51⅝	
8½	3½	PhilVnH .40		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	7⅞	Pickwk .08e	7	32	12¼	12	12 +	⅛
14⅞	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	16	14¾	14½	14½+	⅛
6¾	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	16	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
72¾	36	Pillsbry 1.80	12	41	63⅜	62¼	63 +	⅛
31	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	91	27¼	26⅛	27 —	⅛
20⅞	11½	PitneyB .60	9	126	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	11	9	21	21	21 +	⅛
81½	36⅞	Pittston .80a	8	310	71⅞	69½	69⅞+	⅛
33½	12¾	Pizza Hut	11	125	28	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
20⅛	18½	PizzaHut wi		8	18¾	18½	18½	
5⅜	1⅜	Plan Resrch	9	46	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Playboy .12	12	60	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
16⅛	6⅝	Plessy 1.38e	5	79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7½	3¼	PNB M .45e	13	38	5⅛	5	5	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	31	1466	38¾	36	36 —	1½
13½	3⅜	Ponderosa	18	141	9⅞	9¼	9½+	⅛
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	11	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	7	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
48⅞	23½	Potlath 1.40	9	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	232	10¼	10½	10½—	⅛
56¼	50	PotEl pf5.50		z90	52½	52	52 —	1
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z300	52	52	52	
34⅛	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		1	29½	29½	29½	
32	24¼	PPGInd 1.70	8	49	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
12⅞	6	Premier .36	9	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
108½	78½	ProctGam 2	20	312	88	87	87⅛+	⅜
8⅞	6	ProdRsh .30	8	5	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	13	31½	31¼	31½	
6	4	PSA Inc		8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	199	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
17⅜	12	PSvEG 1.72	7	198	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
99	82	PSEG pf9.52		z30	93¼	93½	93½+	⅛
76¾	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z600	75½	74½	75⅛—	⅛
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z170	71	70½	71 +	½
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z60	70½	70½	70½	
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z50	48	48	48 —	1
46	39	PSEG pf4.30		z50	44½	44½	44½	
43	34	PSEG pf4.18		z20	39½	39½	39½	
15¼	12½	PSEG pf1.40		1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	29	35⅝	35	35⅝	
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z150	12¾	12½	12½+	⅛
18⅛	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	16	17⅜	17	17¼—	⅛
9½	3	Publckr .91	6	34	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Puebloln .30	3	47	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
4½	2¼	PR Ce .03p		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅛	18⅞	PugSoP 2.16	6	8	25⅞	25	25 —	⅛
62½	38	Pullmn 1.80	9	50	51¼	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
14¾	7¾	PurexCp .88	8	14	12½	12	12 —	⅛
20	14¼	Purex pf1.35		3	19	19	19 +	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Puritn Fash		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
36¼	17½	Purolator 1	11	32	33¼	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
20½	12⅞	QuakOat .80	11	129	16⅞	16⅝	16½—	⅛
54	36⅛	QukOat pf3		2	54	53½	53½—	⅛
26⅛	15	QuakStO .72	12	55	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
7⅜	4	Questor .12r		4	6¼	6½	6⅛	

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	16	209	42	41⅝	41¾—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	13	597	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40	53	1	8	8	8	
5½	5⅜	RapAm .37p		57	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
29½	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	13	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
22½	7¼	Raymlnt .48	7	115	17⅞	16⅞	17	
59¼	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	275	48⅝	48¼	48¼+	1
21⅝	10⅛	RCA 1	16	423	18	17¼	17¾—	⅛
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		7	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
27	15⅞	RdgBate .25	6	58	21⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
4½	1⅞	Redman Ind		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	7⅛	ReeceCo .74	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
26⅛	15¼	Reed Tool	11	193	31¼	30¼	30½—	⅛
13⅞	10¼	ReichCh .66	3	29	12⅛	12¼	12½	
7	4½	Relieb St .89	7	4	6	6	6	
18¼	10¼	RelianEl .90	5	93	16½	15¾	16¼+	⅛
51	35	Relian pf3		1	44	44	44 +	⅛
8½	4⅞	RelGp .20p		54	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16¼	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		6	11	11	11	
18¼	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14⅛	8¼	Republic Cp	4	27	9⅞	9½	9½—	⅛
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	64	31⅞	31¼	31½+	⅛
10⅞	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	8	47	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
22⅛	13¼	RetailCred 2	6	1	21	21	21 —	1
37¼	17⅞	RevcoDS .40	13	123	27	25⅛	27 +	1⅜
14½	6⅛	RevCop .25p	4	63	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
81½	47½	Revlon 1.20	13	113	71⅞	71⅛	71¼—	⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Rexhem .20	8	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24¼	12½	Rexnrd 1.20	6	16	22	21¾	22	
60⅛	49½	Reylnd 2.86	8	221	54½	53⅞	54 +	⅛
68¼	52½	Reyln pf2.25		34	59⅛	59	59¼—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	5	78	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
59	44⅛	ReyM pf4.50		11	54¼	54	54¼+	⅛
10⅛	7	RoynSec .40	6	15	8½	7⅞	8¼+	⅛
12¼	9¼	Richardsn 1	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	10	72	20	19½	19¾+	⅛
14⅞	10¼	Richmnd .80	8	22	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
17⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.38	6	9	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛
18⅞	8	RioGran .60	7	19	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	RioGr pf.80		32	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15¼	4½	Rite Aid .16	14	136	11½	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
24⅛	11⅛	RivianF .90	10	5	19⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	26	14	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
23⅞	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	5	14	19⅞	19⅛	19½	
15⅝	9⅞	Robins .24b	10	217	10⅝	10½	10½	
17¾	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	6	14	15½	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .75	10	49	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
11½	4⅞	Rockowr .52	12	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25½	13⅞	Rockwllnt 2	8	76	24¼	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		2	60½	60½	60½+	⅛
22½	17	RkInt pf1.35		1	21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅛
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	21	67	73½	72½	73½+	1
11	7⅛	Rohrlnd .40	6	21	8½	8½	8½	
22⅝	11⅛	Rollins .30	13	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅞	Ronson .14p	17	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	9⅛	Roper 1.20		23	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
25½	18	RorerA .90	11	18	21	20	20⅝+	⅛
48⅛	27⅝	Roserio .40b	19	46	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
19¼	8⅝	RoyCCol .72	15	65	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
39½	24½	RoylD 3.16e	3	144	35⅝	35	35½+	⅛
7½	3½	Roylnd .45t	10	73	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
5⅛	3½	RTE Cp .16	22	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .40	5	9	21½	21¼	21½+	⅛
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	7	73	19⅞	19¼	19½+	⅛
12	5⅝	RussTog .76	17	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9	3⅛	Ryder Sys		195	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41⅛	25	SabineR .56	11	15	37	36	36 —	1½
3½	1½	Sategrd Ind	26	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
52⅝	34⅞	Safewy 1.80	12	82	47⅝	46⅛	46⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34½	26⅛	StJoMin 1.28	6	332	31	30⅛	31 +	½
12⅞	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	12	18	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
27¼	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	7	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	73	27⅞	27	27 —	⅛
7¾	3½	Salant .24b	6	7	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛—	⅛
13½	10¼	SanDGs 1.28	11	64	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	⅛
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		120	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13¼	5¼	SJuanR .80r	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
30⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	7	167	25½	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .38	10	53	27⅛	26¼	26⅞—	⅛
13	5⅛	SargWel .40	9	61	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	1⅛
8¾	6½	SavanE .48r	4	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3½	1¾	Sav A Stop		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7¾	1⅝	SavinB Mch	21	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	Saxon Ind	15	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	6	90	3	2¾	2¾—	⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer Cp		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
67¼	44½	SchergPl .39	21	317	50½	49⅛	50 +	1⅛
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	21	112	23¼	22	22¾+	⅛
90½	69	Schlumb .60	24	207	78⅝	77⅝	78 +	⅛
14¾	9	SCM Cp .50	3	51	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
9	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	53	9⅛	8½	9 +	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Scot Lad Fd	4	14	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	36	16	15½	15½+	⅛
14½	8¼	ScottFor .65	6	22	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
19⅞	12½	ScottPap .68	7	374	14½	14	14½+	⅛
17½	5	Scottys .10	12	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	3	134	10⅛	9½	9½—	1
34⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		15	29½	27⅝	27⅝—	2½
6½	4	ScudDuoVt		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		6	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Sea Cont .20	4	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
31½	19	SeabCL 1.40	5	143	19½	19	19⅛	
6	2½	SeabWA .14t	5	45	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	13	178	30¼	30	30 —	⅛
6⅞	3	Seagrave	15	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	7	SealdPw .80	10	12	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
25⅛	13⅞	SearleG .52	10	433	15	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
74⅛	48½	Sears 1.60a	22	412	62¼	61⅝	61⅞+	⅛
4	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	78	41	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
38⅞	21½	Sedcolnc .13	9	92	31½	30⅛	31½+	1
7⅛	3¼	SvcCplnt .10	5	7	6⅛	6	6	
11⅞	5⅛	Servomt .60	6	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
7⅞	3⅛	Shakspre .28	9	5	6	6	6	
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	57	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
57¼	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	57	53	52¼	53 +	1
10⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	11	6⅛	8¼	8¼	
17⅛	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		3	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
48¼	34⅛	SherwW 2.20	6	33	40⅛	39½	37¼—	⅛
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	14	10	9⅞	10	
19⅞	14⅛	SignalCo .90	6	21	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	35½	35½	35½	
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	10	14	35¼	35	35 —	⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9	2½	SimPrec .12	11	63	7	6½	6⅞+	⅛
24	12	Simm .38	12	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
19⅞	8¼	SimpPat .40	21	101	13⅛	12¾	12¾+	⅛
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		147	13	12½	13 +	⅜
59	27½	Singr pf3.50		22	34½	33	32 —	1½
29⅞	19¼	SkaggCo .62	12	5	25	24¼	24¼	
64⅞	53½	Skelly 1.30a	6	23	60½	59⅞	59⅞—	1⅛
26	15⅝	Skyline .24	54	109	15½	15½	16 —	⅛
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	53	17	9	8½	8⅞—	⅛
36⅞	15½	SmithInt .36	12	136	29½	28¼	28¼—	⅛
57¼	43¼	SmithKline 2	12	57	49½	49	49 —	⅛
15¼	7⅛	SmithTr .45	8	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
16	10½	Smucker .80	8	8	13¼	13½	13½—	⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	4	16	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	33	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
13⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	29	126	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36	28½	SooLin 3.15e	7	3	30⅛	30	30 +	⅛
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	876	14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	2	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		5	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
16	9½	SoestBkg .20	8	12	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
8½	5½	SoeatPS .64r	5	37	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
21½	16⅞	SoCalE 1.53	5	119	18⅛	18⅛	18½—	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	7	515	12½	12⅛	12½	
30⅞	25⅝	SolnGE 2.2E	7	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	17	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
34	23⅛	SoNETI 2.64	10	11	32¼	32¼	32¼—	⅛
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z3000	52½	52¼	52¼	
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	10	63	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	⅛
56¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	15	48	47½	47½+	½
6¼	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		22	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
32	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	7	14	28¼	28	28⅛—	⅛
29½	15⅛	Southld .40b	14	75	25½	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	SwstFor .20	7	15	7⅛	7	7	
19	12⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		6	17⅛	17	17 +	⅛
11½	9⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	126	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13¼	6⅛	SperryHur 1	12	37	12½	12½	12½	
48⅛	25⅛	SperryR .76	11	465	41⅛	40¼	40¼	
12⅝	5⅛	Sprague El	7	46	9	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅞	8½	Spring M .75	15	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅞	14⅞	SquarD 1.10	13	24	16½	16⅛	16½	
41½	24⅝	Squibb .34	15	422	30¼	30	30⅛—	⅛
65	34⅛	Staley Mfg	6	74	55¼	54¼	54¼—	⅛
23⅝	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		20	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
72¼	52½	StBrand 2.28	15	97	68	67	67 —	1
50⅝	28½	StBPaint .32	27	141	43¾	42½	43 —	⅛
33	22½	StdOilCal 2	5	504	31	30⅛	30⅝—	⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	337	45	44	44⅛—	⅛
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	23	149	81¼	80⅝	80⅝—	⅛
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z20	53⅛	53¼	53¼	
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	6	63	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	StdPrud .66	9	15	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	4	3	10	10	10 +	⅛
21½	12¾	StanWks .96	8	179	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	7	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	5	18	18	18	
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12	9⅜	StaMS 1.10e		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
84⅛	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	252	76¼	75⅛	75⅞+	1¼
83⅞	39⅜	Stau pf1.50a		2	76	75½	76 +	1½
25½	16⅛	SterDrug .70	13	322	18¼	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	23	13¼	13	13	
18⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .80	7	45	15½	15	15⅛—	⅛
24⅛	17	StewWa 1.92	7	2	22¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	5	15¾	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
72½	33⅛	StoneWeb 2	11	14	60	59	59 —	1⅛
12¼	8⅛	StoneCon .60	3	9	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
20½	9½	Stop Shop 1	5	10	17½	17	17⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12½	Storge Tech	7	49	13¼	13	13	
21¼	12¼	StorerBdg 1	7	4	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
11¼	6½	StridRite .70	7	37	10⅛	9½	9⅞—	⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	11	17	37	36¼	37 —	⅛
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		10	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
3¼	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	11⅛	SubPreGs 1	6	9	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	SuCrest .30		24	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
14¼	10	Sun Chm .40	8	4	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	14	33¾	33½	33¾+	⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		14	35⅛	35⅛	35¼—	⅛
21¼	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	12	7	20	19¾	19¾	
26½	12⅜	Sundstrd .80	7	19	21½	20¼	21	
40	29⅛	Sunds pf3.50		3	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .35	21	102	15⅛	14¼	15 +	⅛
26⅛	15	SupVal 1.10	8	7	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	15	5	213½	213	213½	
5¼	5	SupmkG .30	11	116	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15¼	13	Supm pf1.50		2	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Superscpe	4	63	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	SutroMt .25e	23	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	31	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
23½	12½	Sybron .84	10	28	20	19⅛	19⅛	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		3	39⅛	38¾	39 —	⅛
9⅛	3	Systron Don	36	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .30	5	3	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .60	5	32	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
18	9½	TampEl 1.54	11	53	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
50⅞	11⅛	Tandy Corp	11	165	39⅛	39	39⅛	
7⅛	4	Tappan .30		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Technicolr	6	79	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
14⅛	5	Technicon	16	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
41¼	15⅛	Tektronx .26	11	20	34⅛	33¼	34⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

KZO	38.20
bert Heijr	101
gembank	348
mrobank	77
'dam	140
ckkar	39.90
einalken	158
V.A.	59.40
ol-Am-H	63
oogovens	51.60
L.M.	56.20
akhoed	151
hilips new	26.70
obeco	137.10
olinco	128.90
oyal Dutch	95.50
nilever	105.20
n Ommer	269
erMach	184.50

Brussels

bed	4,005
ux-Lamb	2,140
ck Ougree	1,063
ectrobel	6,060
S-Inno-BM	2,030
boken	3,945
trofina	5,330
. Gevaert	1,180
c. Générale	2,855
lvay	2,660
Minière	1,366

Frankfurt

EG	82.50
SF	142.80
ayer	116.60
mmerzbk	212.50
nt. Gummi	79.50
imler	314.30
mag	172
utBank	318
esdeBk	243.50
echst	132
s Aktier	71
esch	52.90
rstadt	401
ufhof	271
HD	167
fthansa	61
annesmann	275
etallgesell	233
ckermann	105.20
einstahl	61.10
VE new	120
hering	402
emens	274.70
yssen	85.20
ba	102.50
lkswagen	113.90

*Ex-dividend.

London

glo-Am Cp	4.65
glo-Am	£32.50
rclay Bk	3.33
echam Gr	2.58
CC	1.04
ots	0.96
water	1.34
it-Am Tob	2.69
it. Oxyg	0.42½
it. Pet	4.75
MC	Unq.
rmah	0.27
dburySch	0.41½
artered	1.69
urtaulds	1.09
aggafont	0.74
Beer D	3.06
cca Rec	1.72
stillers	1.04
nlop	0.40
Musind	1.61
EC	1.13
eriSed	£30.75
KN	1.97
axo Gr	3.28
Gold Fields	2.34
Gt Un St	1.45
Guinness	1.06
Hawker-Sidd	2.48
Hudson Bay	£12¾
Imp Chem	2.42
Imps	0.61
Mar&Spen	0.90
MetalBox	2.04
Nichols	0.24
Plessey	0.63
Rand Mines	5.57
Rank Org	1.19
Royal Dutch	£25⅝
R.T.Z.	1.70
Shell	2.95
Thorn (A)	1.46
Tube Invest	2.20
Union Carb	5.15
Vickers	1.17
War L3½	£25⅝
West Deep	£13.75
West Drief	£44⅛
West Hold	£34.50
West Min.	£1.52
Woolworth	0.42½
ZCI	0.53

Milan

Bastogi	1,310
Erba	1,960
Ercole Marell	500
Fiat	1,007
Finsider	288
Generali	64,760
IFI	2,136
Italgas	485
Italsider	358
LaRinas	30
Montedis	508
Olivetti	1,079
Pirelli	802
Snia Visco	1,539
Terni	35

Paris

Air Liquide	361
Alimentaire	72.50
BSN	499
Carrefour	1,920
Cim Lafarge	181.50
Citroën	43
Cie Bancaire	477.50
CFP	140
CGE	300
CCF	141.50
Ferodo	331
Imetal	79.10
L'Oréal	856
Mach Bull	33.40
Michelin	1,142
Moët-Henn	569
Moulinex	323.40
Paribas	174
PUK	112.70
Penarroya	57.20
Perrier	114.50
Peugeot	245
Rh Poulenc	116.70
Sacilor	75
St Gobain	121.20
Suez	234
Télémécan.	895
Thomson	210
Usinor	77.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,560
Buehrle	1,190
B Boveri	1,380
Ciba-Geigy	1,545
Cr Suisse	2,890
Fischer	535
HofRocheN	10,175
Nestlé	3,210
Sandoz	4,425
Stè B.Suisse	438
Sulzer	2,275
U B Suisse	3,040

*—Bid.

All these Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

CIBA-GEIGY (G.F.S.) Limited

£10,000,000

8¼ per cent. Convertible Guaranteed Loan Stock 1982/95
Issued at £100 per cent.

unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by, and convertible after 31st December, 1975 into Bearer Participation Certificates of

CIBA-GEIGY AG
of Basle, Switzerland

The undermentioned banks have arranged the placement of the above issue in the United Kingdom

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
First Boston (Europe) Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

8th August, 1975

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE July 30, 1975

$200,000,000

Hydro-Québec

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Guaranteed unconditionally as to principal, premium, if any, and interest by

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
(Canada)

The First Boston Corporation — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. (Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated)
A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated — Salomon Brothers
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Burns Bros. and Timmins Inc.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Greenshields & Co Inc — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co.
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Bear, Stearns & Co. — Bell, Gouinlock & Company Incorporated — EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Fry Mills Spence Inc.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. — R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated — Richardson Securities, Inc. — L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — UBS-DB Corporation
Weeden & Co. Incorporated — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc. — Daiwa Securities America Inc.
Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated — Equitable Canada Incorporated — Midland Doherty Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc. — Yamaichi International (America), Inc. — J. C. Bradford & Co.
Butcher & Singer — Craigie, Mason-Hagan, Inc. — Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated — Fahnestock & Co.
First of Michigan Corporation — Howard, Weil, Labouisse, Friedrichs Incorporated — Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.
Legg Mason/Wood Walker (Div. of First Regional Securities, Inc.) — McDonald & Company — The Milwaukee Company
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated — Pitfield, Mackay & Co., Inc. — Prescott, Ball & Turben
Rand & Co., Inc. — The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc. — Stuart Brothers
Burton J. Vincent, Chesley & Co. — Crang & Ostiguy Inc. — Freeman Securities Company, Inc.
Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. — Raffensperger, Hughes & Co. Incorporated

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.77	*1.06
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq	*.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	30	.34
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	190
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	212.92	174.16
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	55-60	129-130
Lead, spot, lb	19	0.45
Copper elec., lb	63¾-65	85¾-87
Tin (Straits), lb	3.33½	4.65
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	39-39½	36-40
Silver N.Y., oz	522.5	4.45
Gold N.Y., oz	165 55	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	791.7	862.2

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 7, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	18.10	19.00	18.10	18.58-19.00	18.00
Oct	17.80	18.50	17.50	B18.50	17.47
Mar	17.10	17.85	17.10	17.85-75	16.50
May	17.25	17.40	16.93	17.49-50	16.70
Jul	16.79	17.30	16.79	17.15-25	16.60
Sep	16.70	17.08	16.70	B17.05	N16.50
Oct	16.60	17.05	16.60	17.00	16.40

Sales: 5,526.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	56.50	58.55	56.30	57.35	56.55
Dec	52.25	54.35	52.05	52.70	52.35
Mar	50.70	52.35	50.05	50.51	50.35
May	49.65	51.20	49.65	49.80	49.85
Jul	49.25	51.00	49.25	49.45	49.50

Sales: 1,183

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Aug	57.30	57.70	57.10	57.70	56.50
Sep	57.40	58.10	57.30	58.00	56.80
Oct	58.10	58.60	58.10	58.60	57.40
Dec	57.30	59.90	59.20	59.80	58.60
Jan	59.90	60.40	59.60	60.40	59.20
Mar	61.00	61.70	60.80	61.60	60.30
May	61.90	62.80	61.90	62.60	61.30
Jul	62.90	63.60	62.90	63.60	62.30
Sep	63.80	64.80	63.70	64.60	63.30

Sales estimated: 1,862.

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SECURITIES MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Siège Social: Luxembourg, 16 Ave. Marie-Thérèse.

Incorporated before Maitre Camille-Jean-Gerard-Philippe Hellinck, notary residing in Luxembourg-Bonnevoie, on March 1st, 1973, published in the Mémorial Recueil Spécial No. 44 on March 15th, 1973. The articles of incorporation were modified before Maitre Hellinck, on March 26th, 1973, published in the Mémorial Recueil Spécial No. 65 of April 16th, 1973

General Meeting of Shareholders

August 22nd, 1975

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Securities Management Company S.A. will be held at the Company's registered office, 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 3.00 p.m., on August 22nd, 1975, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) to accept the resignation of the Members of the Board of Directors;

2) to elect the Members of the Board of Directors for a period expiring at the Annual General Meeting of 1977.

Resolutions on the agenda of this General Meeting will require no quorum and will be adopted if voted by a majority of the Shareholders present or represented and voting. Proxy forms for the Meeting are available at the registered office and proxies should reach the Company not later than 20th August, 1975. In order to be admitted to the Meeting, holders of bearer shares shall have to deposit their shares with the following banks not later than 20th August, 1975:

First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.
and
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A., 6 Rue de Hollande, Geneva, Switzerland.

By order of the Board of Directors:
Kaspar MARTI.

U.S. Commodity Prices

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.88	6.08	5.88	6.01	5.85
Mar	7.04	7.20	7.04	7.15	6.95
Apr	8.05	8.06	7.98	8.06	7.73
May	9.45	9.75	9.45	9.73	9.48

Sales: 3,788.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	520.00	526.50	520.00	525.00	515.50
Sep	524.00	532.00	523.00	528.50	519.00
Dec	538.50	545.50	537.50	542.10	532.50
Jan	544.00	549.00	543.00	546.40	536.90
Mar	551.00	559.00	551.00	555.00	545.60
May	560.00	567.50	560.00	563.20	553.80
Jul	569.50	575.50	569.00	571.30	561.90
Sep	578.00	583.00	578.00	579.30	570.00
Dec	489.00	491.30	488.00	491.30	582.10

Sales estimated: 7,743.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	58.20	58.70	58.15	B58.00	B58.00
Nov	60.15	60.40	60.15	B59.70	B59.80
Jan	61.30	62.25	61.30	B61.50	61.35
Mar	63.00	63.40	63.00	B62.85	B62.70
Sep	67.00	67.00	67.00	B66.45	B56.30

Sales: 225.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	50.90	51.00	50.35	50.35	50.40
Dec	51.00	51.13	50.55	50.55	50.65
Mar	51.90	51.90	51.35	51.35	51.48
May	52.60	52.68	52.00	B51.90	B52.08
Jul	52.85	53.00	52.85	B52.55	B52.65
Oct	53.50	53.50	53.50	B53.32	B53.50
Dec	54.25	54.25	53.75	B53.60	B53.55

Sales: 1,950

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	166.60	166.60	165.90	166.10S	165.80
Oct	169.00	166.00	168.40	168.50S	168.20
Dec	172.00	172.00	171.00	171.30S	171.00
Feb	175.30	175.10	174.60	174.50S	174.20
Apr	178.00	178.20	177.80	177.60S	177.30
Jun	181.00	181.20	180.90	180.60S	180.30
Aug	184.00	184.00	183.60	183.60S	183.30

Sales estimated: 1,068.

AAsked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.80	3.94¼	3.80	3.94¼	3.74½
Dec	3.78	4.09	3.97½	4.09	3.88
Mar	4.11	4.20½	4.09½	4.20½	4.01
May	4.12½	4.23½	4.11	4.23½	4.03½
Jul	3.99	4.08	3.95	4.08	3.88
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.07	3.13¼	3.07	3.13¼	3.03
Dec	3.00	3.04½	3.00	3.04¼	2.94
Mar	3.08	3.12½	3.06	3.12½	3.02¾
May	3.14	3.16½	3.12½	3.16½	3.07
Jul	3.14	3.17	3.13	3.17	3.07
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Aug	6.25	6.28	6.22	6.28	6.08
Sep	6.29½	6.29½	6.23	6.27½	6.09
Nov	6.35	6.35	6.28	6.35	6.14
Jan	6.42½	6.42½	6.36	6.42½	6.22
Mar	6.51	6.51	6.44½	6.51	6.31
May	6.59½	6.59½	6.52½	6.59½	6.39½
Jul	6.62¼	6.62½	6.56	6.62¼	6.42½
Aug	6.61½	6.62	6.56½	6.62	6.42
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Aug	30.25	30.70	30.25	30.70	29.45
Sep	29.23	29.23	29.00	29.23	28.25
Oct	28.78	28.18	28.15	28.18	27.20
Dec	27.17	27.17	27.00	27.17	26.20
Jan	26.80	26.80	26.70	26.80	25.80
Mar	26.45	26.45	26.40	26.45	25.45
May	26.10	26.10	26.00	26.10	25.10
Jul	25.80	25.80	25.60	25.80	24.80
Aug	25.60	25.60	25.50	25.60	24.60
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Aug	135.50	138.00	135.00	136.70	132.50
Sep	140.00	142.00	138.80	141.50	136.70
Oct	142.00	146.00	142.00	144.00	139.00
Dec	149.50	152.00	148.00	150.50	145.50
Jan	152.00	154.00	151.00	152.00	147.00
Mar	158.00	159.50	155.00	157.50	152.00
May	156.00	161.00	156.00	159.50	154.50
Jul	159.00	159.50	159.00	159.50	158.00
Aug	163.00	163.10	161.00	161.00	158.60
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Aug	522.00	530.00	522.00	523.00	517.00
Sep	525.50	532.00	525.50	526.50	520.00
Oct	520.00	536.50	529.00	531.00	525.00
Dec	538.00	547.00	538.00	541.50	533.50
Feb	548.00	555.50	546.00	553.00	543.50
Apr	558.00	564.50	557.50	558.50	551.00
Jun	565.00	572.00	565.00	567.00	560.50
Aug	574.00	580.00	574.00	575.00	568.00
Oct	586.00	588.00	582.50	583.50	576.00
Dec	594.00	596.00	591.50	592.00	—
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	45.00	45.50	44.92	45.30	44.75
Oct	39.60	40.50	39.60	40.40	39.50
Dec	39.60	40.80	39.60	40.80	39.45
Feb	41.25	42.32	41.25	42.32	41.17
Apr	41.95	42.75	41.85	42.72	41.75
Jun	42.65	43.45	42.60	43.40	42.25

Sales: Aug 2520; Oct 3164; Dec 1872; Feb 830; April 320; June 176.
Open interest: Aug 7962; Oct 10553; Dec 6785; Feb 5292; April 894; June 586.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	54.35	55.10	54.30	55.00	53.95
Oct	48.90	49.95	48.90	49.95	48.55
Dec	49.25	50.37	49.25	50.30	48.80
Feb	48.80	49.95	48.80	b49.95	48.40
Apr	46.10	47.50	46.10	47.30	46.10
Jun	47.00	48.73	47.00	48.10	46.75
Jul	47.50	48.35	47.40	b48.35	46.90
Aug	45.60	46.70	45.60	46.67	b45.25

Sales: Aug 865; Oct 1275; Dec 1605; Feb 840; April 156; June 66; July 30; Aug 14.
Open interest: Aug 2717; Oct 4142; Dec 6941; Feb 4042; April 992; June 589; July 333; Aug 16.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	47.40	47.75	47.43	47.75	47.20
Sep	53.35	54.05	53.07	53.10	53.15
Oct	53.45	53.70	53.40	b53.70	53.25
Nov	56.65	56.75	56.05	56.05	a55.00
Dec	60.70	61.25	60.70	60.90	60.40
Jan	58.90	58.90	58.75	b58.85	a58.55
Feb	—	—	—	n55.30	n55.30

Sales: Aug 27; Sep 444; Oct 8; Nov 22; Dec 86; Jan 8; Feb 0.
Open interest: Aug 53; Sep 1730; Oct 222; Nov 431; Dec 938; Jan 123; Aug 16.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	97.60	97.60	97.60	b97.60	b96.10
Feb	82.50	83.10	82.20	b83.10	81.70
Mar	80.60	81.20	80.60	b81.40	b79.95
May	79.50	80.10	77.25	b80.10	78.70
Jul	77.90	78.55	77.75	b78.55	77.10
Aug	75.90	76.05	75.90	b76.05	b73.55

Sales: Aug 22; Feb 749; March 140; May 110; July 84; Aug 2.
Open interest: Aug 1568; Feb 6407; March 1641; May 2278; July 1156; Aug 37.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	167.50	168.10	167.00	167.20	167.00
Dec	171.90	172.20	171.40	171.60	171.50
Mar	177.00	177.50	176.30	176.50	176.50
Jun	181.60	182.10	181.30	181.30	181.20
Sep	186.00	186.00	185.90	185.90	186.40
Dec	—	—	—	190.50	190.20

Sales: Sep. 1,009; Dec. 506; March 84; June 21; Sep. 1; Dec. 1.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Oct	199	190	197.50-198.50	190.95-191
Dec	195.50	186	194.25-194.50	187.50-188
Mar	193	187	191.75-191.83	186-186.50
May	190	183	188.75-189	182.50-183
Aug	188	181	187.50-188	180.50-181
Oct	188	180	186-188	180-181
Dec	No trade		185-188	178-181
Lots: 2,758.				
COCOA				
Sep	622	602	610-612	601.50-602
Dec	590	574	580-580.50	572-573
Mar	580	567	572-573	564-565
May	569	564	572.50-574	563-564
Jul	574	561.50	571-572	562-565
Sep	573		572-575.50	562-564
Dec	577		576.50-577	562-569
Lots: 1,900.				
COFFEE				
Sep	776	765	764-765	773-775
Nov	779	769	768-769	776-777
Jan	780	770	771-772	778-780
Mar	777	772	772-773	781-782
May	778	774	773-774	781-783
Jul	780	774	773-774	784-785
Sep	780	777	776-777	786-787
Lots: 660.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	587 - 588	573.50- 574.50
3 months	607 - 608	593.50- 594
Cathodes: spot	576.50- 577	563 - 563.50
3 months	596.50- 597	582.50- 583
Tin: spot	3,242 -3,245	3,175 -3,177
3 months	3,265 -3,267	3,200 -3,201
Lead: spot	179 - 180	171.75- 172
3 months	186.50- 187	179.50- 180
Zinc: spot	344.50- 345	332 - 334
3 months	355.50- 356	344 - 344.50
Silver: spot	248 - 248.50	244.70- 237.80
3 months	255.90- 256.10	246.70- 246.90

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Sep	619	605	605-620	+10
Dec	569	558	565-566	+10
Mar	552	545	550-552	+18
May	—	—	550-560	+10
Jul	—	—	550-560	+10
Sep	—	—	550-560	+10

Lots: 100.

Currency Rates

August 7, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	FF com	Swiss	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6493	5.6060	102.67*	60.52*	79.01y	—	6.9230*	98.4550*	44.4550*
Brussels (c)	38.175	80.07	14.814	8.727	5.717*	14.41	—	14.205	6.413
Frankfurt	2.5875	5.4546	—	59.07	3.860x	97.40*	6.745*	96.08*	47.10
London (z)	2.1122	—	5.4605	9.2206	1.414	5.59725	29.775	5.6555	12.6025
Milan	669.25	1416.20	259.55	152.30	—	252.64	17.5125	260.91	112.25
Paris	4.3825	9.2650	169.6?9*	—	6.4425*	165.075*	11.4950*	163.100*	73.750*
Zurich	2.0942	5.6874	104.24*	61.46	0.3023*	101.96	7.05*	—	45.2*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.96575; Escudo: 26.50; Israeli £: 6.24; Peseta: 58.460; Schilling 18.22; Sw. krona: 4.3145; Yen: 2.9795; Belgian financial franc: 39.55.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

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SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION — *UBS-DB CORPORATION*

August 8, 1975.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
(Continued from preceding page.)								
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	-⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	8	87	20⅝	20	20	-⅝
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		562	5⅞	5½	5¾	+⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	18	134	2½	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
27⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.76	7	224	25¾	25⅜	25½	-¼
3½	⅛	Tennco wi A		97	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		3	95	94⅞	94⅞	-⅝
20⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	149	16¾	16⅛	16¼	
28⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	676	25	24¾	25	
40	28¼	TexCom .90	13	113	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	+½
39⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	66	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	
28	20¼	TxET pf2.87		27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
33⅛	23⅛	TexGsT 1.88	6	13	28¼	28	28	-½
36⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	6	56	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	2	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
119⅛	61	TexInst 1	34	257	98½	96½	87	-1
10¾	6¼	Texas Intl	6	78	8⅝	8½	8⅝	-⅛
21¼	14⅝	TexOGs .01b	7	95	16	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	15	11	17¾	17¾	17¾	-⅛
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	9	505	18½	18	18⅛	-⅛
8½	2⅜	Texfi Ind		7	6¾	6½	6½	-⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	78	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	-1
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		87	27	26⅝	26⅞	-¾
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		114	21	20⅞	20⅞	-¾
17½	9⅞	Thiokol .70	5	43	13½	12¾	13½	
46½	25¾	ThomBet .72	20	6	37	36¾	37	+½
11	5	Thomln .40b	17	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8½	4⅛	ThomJW .50	9	10	7	7	7	
6⅞	4¼	ThriftDg .40	12	58	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
19¾	10⅛	TI Corp 1	20	36	13¾	13½	13½	-⅛
42⅛	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	64	39	38¾	38¾	
16⅞	7¾	TigerInt .40	13	203	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+¼
61	24¾	Timeinc 2	11	56	54⅝	53½	53½	-1⅛
19⅞	10⅛	TimcMir .50	10	35	16½	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
40	24¾	Timkn 2.40a	7	31	36	35¼	36	+⅞
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	-⅛
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅞	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	18	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	-¼
12⅝	6⅞	TonkaCp .40	2	5	11	11	11	
8⅛	4⅞	ToolRol .40b	6	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	11	21	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+¼
39½	27⅛	TranUn 1.60	14	4	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅜
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		82	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
13⅛	7¼	TranWF .16	7	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
10¼	6	Transsm .59	12	153	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84		7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
8⅞	7¼	Transco .80	10	58	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛
8¼	5⅞	Transcn .45	8	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅞	12¾	Tranwy .40	6	45	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	10	56	23½	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		5	31½	31	31	-¼
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		48	6¾	6½	6½	-⅜
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		665	18⅝	18	18	
34¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		10	32	31⅝	31⅝	-⅝
16	11⅝	Triaind .90a	4	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
13	5⅝	TrianPfc .40	73	12	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	-¾
31	9½	Trinityind 1	5	83	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅝
26	13¾	Tropican .20	19	38	22⅛	22	22	
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	219	23	22⅝	22¾	
6	4⅞	TRW pf4.40		5	61¾	61	61	-½
12⅛	7⅞	TucsonG .96	7	107	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	-⅞
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	6	136	13	12⅛	12¾	-⅛
19⅞	8⅛	TycoLb .10e	9	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	24	20¼	19¾	19¾	-⅝
U								
27¼	13⅝	UAL In .60a	11	120	22¾	22½	22⅝	-⅛
25½	13¼	UAL pf.40		3	22½	22½	22½	-1¼
24½	17	Darco 1.20a	4	14	21⅞	21	21	-½
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	10	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
27	26	UGI pf2.75		z100	26½	26½	26½	-¼
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	8	40	10¾	10⅝	10½	-⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		101	1¾	1⅝	1¾	-⅛
10½	8⅝	Unarco .50	4	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.92e	8	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+⅜
10⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	8	36	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	1	356	69⅝	67¼	68⅞	+1⅝
66½	40¼	UnCarb 2.40	7	428	57⅝	56⅝	56¾	+1½
13⅞	8	UnCom 1.33	9	2	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
6⅛	2½	Unio Corp	9	40	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
12⅞	8⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	82	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
26⅜	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		10	25	25	25	-⅛
45⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	10	23	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
50⅞	32⅛	UnOCal 1.58	6	129	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝	+⅜
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		42	60¼	59¾	60¼	+½
82½	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	79	65½	65	65⅜	-½
3½	1⅜	Uniona Inc		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	6⅞	Uniroyal .70	6	166	8	7¾	7⅞	-⅛
61⅛	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z470	75	73½	74½	-½
30⅞	25¾	Hastn pf1.60		10	28	27⅞	27⅞	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-⅜
25⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		20	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
8⅞	4⅞	U FinCal .20	6	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
12⅞	6¾	UnGasP .72	10	207	11½	11¼	11⅜	
12½	8½	Un Guarnty	16	24	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅜
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	8	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
12⅛	6½	Unitind .36b	6	4	10¼	10	10	
5½	1⅞	Unitinn .10		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12½	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	194	182	16½	15½	15½	-⅝
2⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		5	2	2	2	+⅛
15	6	UnitRefg .48	5	17	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
35½	25½	USFidG 2.48	12	29	31½	30⅞	31	
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
21¾	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	15	78	17	16⅝	16⅝	-¼
25⅞	20	USGy pf1.80		3	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	-¼
7⅝	2⅝	US Home		89	6	5¾	5⅞	-⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		116	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
14	9¼	USLeasg .28	8	38	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12¼	7⅜	US Shoe .95	6	12	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
65⅛	38¾	US Stl 2.80	5	678	62¼	60⅞	62	+1
22	13¾	USTobac .90	12	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	-¼
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	143	52¾	52¼	52⅝	-¼
140½	86½	UnTech pf 8		1	124	124	124	+1
16	12⅛	UniTel 1.08	8	454	13⅛	12⅞	13	-⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		130	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
20⅝	14⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	18¾	18¼	18¼	-¼
41⅛	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	7	12	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	-⅝
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	65	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	15	228	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	+⅝
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	6	133	12⅝	12	12⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	UslifeF .96a	10	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅜
21⅝	12	USM stpf1.20	4	11	19⅜	19	19	-⅜
16⅜	14½	USM pf1.50		z80	15½	15½	15½	-⅛
74⅝	39½	UtahIntl 1	17	197	64½	63⅞	63¾	+½
26⅞	23⅜	UtahPL 2.36	8	75	26⅜	26⅛	26½	+⅜
28⅝	27⅝	UtPL pf2.80		22	28½	28⅛	28½	-⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	34	20⅝	20	20	
30	20½	UV In pf1 26		7	24½	23¾	24½	+½
V								
18½	6½	Varian .20	13	152	14	13½	13¾	
27⅝	23	Veeder 1.72	7	4	22⅞	22¾	22¾	-¼
5¾	3	Vendo Co		7	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
6⅝	2	Venice .20	26	37	5½	4¾	5⅛	
14⅝	11	VestSe 1.27e		44	12⅛	12	12⅛	
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	15	166	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	-⅛
26⅞	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	1	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	-⅛
10	2¾	Viacom Int	9	46	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
7½	4½	VicCmp .25p		5	4¾	4¾	4¾	-⅛
13⅝	8½	VaEPw 1.18	7	374	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z200	82¾	82	82¾	-⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z10	72	72	72	-1¼
77	60½	VE 72 pf7 72		z370	72¾	71½	71½	-½
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z40	73	72	73	+1
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z120	68½	68½	68½	+½
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z150	49¾	49¾	49¾	
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z100	40¾	40¾	40¾	
27½	24½	VaEP pf2.90		17	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	-¼
7⅛	3¾	Vornado Inc	12	29	5⅛	4⅞	5	
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	1	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	-¼
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	8	32¾	32½	32½	-⅝
W								
25½	10¼	Wachova .76	9	129	21⅛	20¾	20¾	-⅝
4⅞	2½	WachRt .04p		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	10	Walgreen 1	9	75	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
44	29⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	5	31¾	31	31¼	
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	8	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	-⅛
26⅝	9⅝	WalMart .12	24	113	24⅛	23⅝	24	+⅝
14⅞	6⅝	WangL .08e	13	26	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅞	4⅝	Ward Foods	27	9	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	14	10	9½	9⅛	9½	
8⅝	4⅝	WrnerCo .50	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	115	17¼	16¾	16¾	-⅛
39½	25	WarnerL .92	15	157	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	-⅝
22¼	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	8	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	-⅛
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	10	18⅜	18	18	-⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅝	12¾	WashStl 1a	5	5	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
11⅝	4	Waste Mgmt	8	62	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	-½
38½	11½	WatknJ .20e	15	17	28½	27	27	-1⅛
5	3	WayGos .40		5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
7⅞	3½	Wean Unit	6	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	46	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
9⅛	4½	WeilMcL .60	11	3	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
21⅛	15	WeisMkt .60	8	4	18⅛	18¼	18½	
1⅜	⅛	Welbilt Corp		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
20½	12⅛	WellFso .96	6	23	15	15⅜	15	
5¾	3⅛	WellFM .10p		2	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
12	6⅞	WescoF .60	7	2	10½	10½	10½	
12	8⅜	WescoF .60	7	2	10½	10½	10½	
23	18⅜	WstctTr 1.80	7	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
37	13¾	WstPtPep 2	7	17	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	-¼
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .43a	9	103	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
19	7⅝	WnNoA .05r	6	19	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	-⅝
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	10	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14⅞	8¾	WnPubli .80	5	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
15¾	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	52	94	14⅝	14	14	-⅝
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	35	757	16⅝	16	16	-⅝
50¾	39	Wst E pf3.80		z80	46	46	46	-1
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	14	25¾	25½	25⅝	
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	-⅛
43¼	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	24	509	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+½
23⅝	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	93	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
31⅞	19	WhelP 1.40e	1	18	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅜
50¾	41	WhelPit pf 5		z30	48	48	48	
29½	15⅞	Whirlpool .80	41	83	24¾	24¼	24¾	+⅛
23⅝	8¾	WhitCon .80	6	88	20	19¾	20	-⅛
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		3	35	35	35	
12½	7⅞	WhiteM 10p	9	49	9¾	9½	9½	-⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Whittaker	10	80	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	14	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
4½	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅝	25¾	WilmsCo .60	5	236	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
54	29¾	WilmsCowt		11	40⅞	39½	39½	
40	27⅜	WinnDx 1.44	13	24	37⅝	37⅛	37⅞	+⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	34	26⅝	26	26⅛	
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z20	97	97	97	
19⅞	16¼	WisGas 1.70		91	17	16⅝	16⅝	
16¾	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	32	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	7	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
3¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
17¾	6⅝	Wometco .56	8	24	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	11	34	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
17¾	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	111	15⅝	15	15	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	5	35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	9	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
X								
87¾	50¾	XeroxCo 1	19	715	60⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+⅛
12½	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	4	12	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
Y								
12	4½	Yates Ind	6	23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
13	9¼	YngSDr .60a	5	6	10⅝	10½	10½	
Z								
20⅞	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	8	16	18¾	18½	18½	-⅛
37⅞	22⅛	Zapata .60	4	34	30¼	29¾	29¾	
15½	14¾	Zapata wi		16	15⅛	15	15	
6⅝	2¾	Zayre Corp		17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	55	166	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+⅛
12¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	41	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing tabl ar annual disbursments basd on th last quartrly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated ar idnified in the following footnots.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in prceding 12 months. h—Dclared or paid after stock dividnd or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issu. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, dfrrd or no action takn at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in prceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or x-distribution date.

cld—Calld. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or bing rorganizd undr teh Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has ben paid th year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.50	92.00	97.20	77.00
Brussels	1??.82	124.24	127.97	106.43
Frankfurt	145.05	139.35	145.00	110.56
London (a)	277.70	267.29	355.20	146.00
London (b)	125.55	129.77	150.14	64.49
Milan	82.27	81.33	103.66	81.33
Paris	120.10	127.80	128.70	93.70
Sydney	351.20	370.57	375.55	279.68
Tokyo (a)	310.36	312.29	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (c)	4275.76	4282.55	4561.52	3527.04
Zurich	259.30	268.70	291.20	206.30

(a) New (b) Old N.A.: Not available

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 7, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	152	Matsu E. Wks.	545
Canon	176	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	119
Dai Nip. P	449	Mitsubi Corp.	452
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	437
Fuji Photo	516	Mitsukoshi	406
Hitachi	123	Nippon Elec.	159
Honda Moto	570	Sharp	229
C. Itoh	250	Shiseido	1,250
Japan Air L	539	Sony Corp.	3,250
Kansai El.	678	Sumitomo Bk.	346
Kao Soap	430	Taisho Marine	272
Kirin Brewer	232	Takeda Chem.	215
Komatsu	339	Teijin	151
Kubota	307	Tokio Marine	447
Matsu Ind	498	Toray	157
		Toyota Motor	401

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9¼-82	102	101
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8¼-86	90	91
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
AustLD 10¼-81	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89	90
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	99	100
Bergen 8-87	93	94
B N P 9½-81	100¼	101¼
Borregaard 8	92½	93½
Broken Hill 10-90	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	100	101
Carlsberg 8¼-86	92½	93½
Carrier 8-87	89	90
CNE 9½-85	99	100
CN Rhone 10-80/85	101	102
Cons Food 7¾-91	84	85
Conoco 9-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¾-86	93½	94½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	83½	84½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7¾-91	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-85	99	100
Dupont 7½-76	100	101
EIB 9½-85	99½	100½
Ericsson 9½-81	100	101
Esso 7½-78	99½	100½
Esso 8½ Nov	98½	99½
First Chic 7-80	93½	94½
Gen Cable 8¼-8.	88¾	89¾
Gen Mills 8-85	98	99
Gen Mot 9½-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102	103
G H H 7¾-88	84½	85½
GTE 8½-86	97	98
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8½-86	100½	101½
I.D.B.J 9½-82	100½	101½
Intl Utl 8½-86	93½	94½
Kimberley 8-86	99½	103½
Marubeni 9¾-82	99	100
Michelin 7½-82	82½	83½
Mitsui 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
Monsanto 8¼-85	103	104
Motorola 8-87	95½	94½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85	86
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100½	101½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8½-86	96½	97½
Otis-Elev 8½-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9½-81	100¼	101¼
Pac Light 8-86	89½	90½
Papua 9½-82	99¼	100¼
Pemex 10¼-82	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-87	89½	90½
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8¾-85	98½	99½
Queb Prov. 7½-88	86½	87½
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8¾-85	99½	100½
S.A.S 8-85	86½	87½
Scanraff 8½-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	100	101
Shell 8-85	97	98
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101	102
Skandin 10½-81	103	104
SNCF 9½-81	100	101
St Ind. 8½-80	100	101
St Ind 8½-89	99	100
Sumitomo 9½-80	100	101
Swed Exp. 9-82	98	99
Syproc 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7½-79	97½	98½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93
Textron 7¾-87	84	85
Tokyo Cur 10¼-81	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8½-86	93	94
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
Union Oil 7-79	97½	98½
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	86	87
Beatrice 4½-92	90½	92½
Borden 6¾-91	97	99
Borden 5-92	86½	88½
BroadHale 4½-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	84½	85½
Chevron 5-88	96	98
Chrysler 4¾-88	54½	56½
Chrysler 5-88	55½	57½
Cont Tel 5¼-88	75½	77½
Cumm In 6½-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	84	86
EastKodak 4½-88	110	112
Econ Lab 4½-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	83	85
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	73	75
Gen Elec 4½-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	81	83
Gillette 4½-85	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	74½	76½
Gould 5-87	79	81
Gulf West 5-88	84	86
Halliburt 4½-87	123	125
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
ITT 4¾-87	66½	68½
I S E 6½-89	73	75
McDerm 4¼-87	136½	138½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	106	108½
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	86½	88½
Penney JC 4½-87	77	79
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	87	89
R C A 5-88	75	77
Revlon 4½-93	102½	105½
Revlon 4¾-87	95½	97½
Sperry 4¼-88	93	95
Squibb Intl 4½-87	83½	85½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4½-82	99	101
WarnLem 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¼-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	85	87
Am Tob 5½-88	100	102
Ashland 5-88	76	78
Beatrice 6¾-91	100½	102½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.15	88.02	95.85
Previous	98.37	88.26	95.91

Market Summary

Aug. 7, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	146,600	36	[illegible]
Chase Manh	146,200	33⅝	[illegible]
GenTel&El	138,400	22⅛	[illegible]
Cont Telep	173,700	11⅛	[illegible]
Am Home	107,900	33⅜	[illegible]
GifLfe Hold	99,100	7⅛	[illegible]
Int Paper	94,200	56⅜	[illegible]
Boise Cascad	89,500	28⅛	[illegible]
Am Tel&Tel	89,300	48⅞	[illegible]
SouCaro EG	87,600	14⅝	[illegible]
East Kodak	87,500	93⅞	[illegible]
Dow Chem	85,900	89⅝	[illegible]
Weigh El	75,700	16	[illegible]
Citicorp	74,700	33⅞	[illegible]
Norton Sim	73,200	17⅞	[illegible]

	Today	Prev.
*Volume (in millions)	12.34	[illegible]
Advances	619	[illegible]
Declines	673	[illegible]
Unchanged	477	[illegible]
Total issues	1769	[illegible]
New 1975 highs	4	[illegible]
New 1975 lows	12	[illegible]

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Lafay Radio	169,600	6⅝	[illegible]
Nat Patent	69,500	7½	[illegible]
Austral Oil	55,200	16¾	[illegible]
No-lex Cp	54,200	13⅞	[illegible]
Syntex Corp	49,100	32⅝	[illegible]
US Filter	24,100	11	[illegible]
Gt L Chem	21,700	23⅝	[illegible]
Sambos Rst	17,400	16	[illegible]
Varo Inc	16,100	4⅞	[illegible]
Buttes Gas	15,400	19⅞	[illegible]

Approx total stock sales ..... [illegible]
Stock sales, year ago ..... [illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
87.27	86.34	86.34	[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind	814.22	824.86	809.84	815.79	[illegible]
20 Trn	156.96	158.31	155.69	156.67	[illegible]
15 Utl	73.57	79.40	77.92	[illegible]	[illegible]
65 Stk	246.50	249.38	244.94	246.31	[illegible]

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	97.93	96.28	96.87	[illegible]
15 Railroads	35.51	34.98	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 Utilities	41.36	40.60	40.94	[illegible]
500 Stocks	87.24	85.67	86.30	[illegible]

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	46.10	[illegible]
Industrials	—	—	51.05	[illegible]
Transportation	30.55	[illegible]	30.42	[illegible]
Utilities	31.53	31.40	31.40	[illegible]
Finance	47.93	47.62	47.62	[illegible]

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short*
Aug. 6	167,991	315,459	[illegible]
Aug. 5	177,431	339,451	[illegible]
Aug. 4	184,450	319,607	[illegible]
Aug. 1	171,011	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 31	184,861	280,745	[illegible]
July 30	178,969	310,848	[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

*Volume figures for today are incomplete due to a computer failure the first hour.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-4

ColGas pfB | Int Paper | SCOA Ind
Fleming Co

NEW LOWS-12

Am NatGas | FedNat Mtg | NSEw (?)
APL Cp | McDermot | Sun Chem
Avery Prod | MontDak Ut | TexETrn pf
CnPw 5.50pf | Nashua Cp | Veeder Ind

Company Reports

CNA Financial

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	443.5	456.[illegible]
Profits (millions)	11.4	-35.8*
Per Share	0.22	—
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	865.5	887.6
Profits (millions)	106.6	-54.[illegible]
Per Share	2.89	—

*Loss

Columbia Gas System

Six Months to June 30	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	793.9	628.[illegible]
Profits (millions)	67.2	62.[illegible]
Per Share	2.07	1.9[illegible]

Grumman

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	381.2	375.5
Profits (millions)	5.8*	[illegible]
Per Share	0.77	0.76
*Indicated		
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,330.0	1,408.0
Profits (millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	1.37	1.46

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 7, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankum	42½	42¾
1st Bk Sy	39½	40¼
1stEmp S	15¼	16
1st Vn F	1⅞	[illegible]
Harri NC	16¼	16¾
Midl Bks	20½	21½
Shaw Co	23	31
U Va Bks	16¼	15¾
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fid Un Lt	17⅞	18⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	4	4½
AVM Cp	2¼	3
Acushn.	11¾	12½
Addisn W	9½	9¾
Adv Ros	1⅞	1⅝
Alberto	5	5½
Allco Inc	7⅜	5⅞
Allyn Bac	4	4¼
A El Lab	1½	1⅞
Am Exp	37	37½
Am Finl	11⅞	12
Am Furn	2½	3⅛
Am Greet	10½	10¾
Am Telev	11	11½
Am Weld	9	10
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	4½	5
Anheus B	32	34
Ard May	2¼	2½
Art.WIG	16¼	16¾
Arvida	4⅞	5½
AsCC Bnt	11½	13¼
AtlGas Lt	12½	13
Baird At	5½	5½
Balt PntC	10½	11¼
Bang Hy	11½	12½
Beam Rt	6½	6¾
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bayls Mk	6⅝	9¼
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	35¾	36¼
Bibb Co	7	7½
Bird Son	42½	44½
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Blck Hills	20½	21
Bonzo Inl	2½	2⅞
Booz AH	5⅝	6
Braden	3⅞	4⅜
Brinks	7⅞	10½
Brks Sca	13¼	14½
Brwnng	3⅝	4
Buckh M	5⅝	6½
Buckeye	9½	10⅛
Burn Sim	6⅛	6⅝
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	1⅞	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅛	1⅜
Cap Swst	4⅞	5⅛
Capitl Air	2	2¼
Cap Tec	3	3½
Caro Co	1⅝	2⅛
ConVt PS	10¼	10¾
Chm Lcs	8½	9¼
Chesa Ut	9¼	10½
Chi Bridg	82	83½
Chiltn Cp	4⅛	4½
ClrkSc	118	121
Circle F	2⅛	3
CitzsUt A	29⅛	29¾
CitznUt B	29½	29⅝
Clark Mf	24⅝	25¼
Clow Co	8	9½
Colu Vent	2¾	3½
Com Clr	15	16¼
Coml Sh	20	21½
Comw Pa	24½	25¼
Con Pap	39½	40½
Craw Co	28	30
Cross Co	10½	11¼
Cullr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¼	6½
Data Dgn	2⅛	2⅞
Data 100	9¾	10¼
Dayt Inc	28	29½d
Decor In	2¾	3¼
DeKlb Ag	31¾	32¼
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	28⅝	29½
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det InlBr	28¾	29¾
Dewey El	⅞	1
Diam Cry	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	15¼	16
Docutel	7½	8⅞
Dollar G	7	7⅞
Dorch G	10	10¼
Dow Jone	25	26
Doyle DB	10	10½
Dunlia D.	5⅞	5¼
Duriron	19½	20½
Eberin In	3¼	3⅞
Econ Lab	20¼	20¾
ElPas El	9½	10½
Elbn Syst	4⅞	5⅜
Elder Bs	5¼	5
Elec Nucl	6⅞	3⅞
Elec Mel	1¾	2¼
Energy C	2¼	3¼
Enlwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	17½	17½
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	20½	21½
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrhl	2	2⅝
Fst Bnt	12⅝	13½
FlchShr	21¼	22¼
Fla Wtr	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	13	13⅝
Frmigh	½	⅞
Folomat	9⅞	9¼
Frkln Cp	3⅞	4
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	24½	25¼
Gen PIEs	3⅛	4¼
Gov EFin	9½	9⅞
Graph Co	12⅞	12¾
Green Mt	7⅛	7½
Grey Adv	7	7½
Gulf Intst	9	9½
Gyrodn	3⅞	3⅞
Harper R	6½	7
Henred F	14⅞	15½
Holobm	1⅝	2⅛
Heaves	12½	12⅞
Horiz Res	2¼	3¼
Huck Mfg	4½	5½
H lds Pup	21½	22
Hyatt Co	3¼	4½
Hyatt Int	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4½
Infra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	3⅛	9¼
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅜
Intrmt G	11⅞	12⅞
InBt Wsh	3½	3⅝
IaSou Ut	22¼	23
Jamsby	11½	12¼
Jilly Fds	1½	1½
Joslyn M	13¼	14½
KMS Ind	3½	4
Kaiser St	26½	37
KanSt pl	18¼	19¼
Kalvar	3⅞	3⅞
Kaman A	17½	18½
Kamps A	5⅛	5⅜
Kate Grc	7⅞	1⅛
Kaysam	1⅛	1⅞
Kear Tr	5⅞	6⅞
Kelly Svc	10	10½
Keuff Ess	12⅞	13⅞
Keye Fib	13⅛	14½
Key CusF	4	4⅞
King Int	1½	2¼
Knap Vog	12½	13½
Lance In	21	21¼
Land Res	¾	1½
Lin Broad	7⅞	8¼
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	12	12½
Mai Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Mallinrt	44	45¼
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marit Frt	6	6⅝
Maui LP	8⅞	8¼
McCor	34¼	35¼
McQuay	9½	10½
Meeker	17⅞	17⅞
Mesirn	33¼	34
Merid In	1¼	2½
Miller W	12½	13½
Mold Ca	1½	2¼
Mlcw Gl	13¼	14¼
Milipr	52	54
Miner In	⅞	4⅞
Minn Gas	17½	19
Miss VI G	12½	14½d
Mrs S Pie	11½	12¼
Monf Col	6¼	6¾
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	16½	17½
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4¼	4⅝
Mueller	8½	10d
Narag Cp	6¼	7½
Nat G&O	7¼	8½
Nat Lab	3⅞	5¼
N Scotsh	2½	4½
Nalny P	3½	4¼
NJ Nat G	11¾	12
Nielsn A	18⅞	19¼
Nielsn B	19¼	20¼
NoCar Gs	4	9¼
N Eur Oil	29¼	30
Norfrs Kl	15½	15¼
NW NatG	7	7½
NW PuSv	17⅞	18½
Noxel Cn	11	11⅞
Ogilvy M	17¼	18½
Chio Ferr	15	15¼
Oil Shale	3	4¼
Ormont	4½	6¼
Otter TP	17¼	13½
Over NA	3	3¾
Pabst Br	27⅞	28½
PacGa P	25	25¼
Pakco	1	1⅛
Park Or	19¼	20½
Parks H	2⅞	2⅞
Pauley P	5⅞	6¼
Pearl Mf	17¼	19¼
Pa Enter	14	14½
PnslOil S	11	11¼
Pepsi EW	5½	5¾
Petrclt	65½	62
Petroban	22½	23½
Philip L	10	10½
Piedmt A	3⅞	4¼
Pinkrtn	32½	33½
Pion HiB	25½	26
Pistilin	2½	3¼
Possis Cp	2	2¼
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	9½	9¼
P Bennet	29¼	30¼
PurD Cap	3⅞	4⅛
Qual Inns	1¾	2⅛
Ragen Pr	3	3¾
Rehall C	6	6½
Raych Cp	255	261
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	6¼	7
Road Ex	44½	45¼
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3¼	3½
Rus Stov	15	15¼
Sachler	1½	1¾
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	20½	22
Seis Delt	2¾	3⅛
Seneca F	3½	3¾
Seven U	27¼	23
Snap Tls	27¼	23¼
Solid St Sc	11¾	12¾
S Cal Wat	11½	12
Sw Gs Cp	9½	9¾
Sw El Sv	13½	15½
Standyn	12½	13¼
Std Regls	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	5⅛	5⅝
Strawb Cl	22	24½
Sugdal F	2¾	3¼
Super El	5	5⅞
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	30¼	31¼
Taylr Wi	15⅝	15⅞
Tech Pub	6¾	7½
Techere	16½	17
Tecum P	20	32
Tennant	27½	29½
Tifny Co	7⅝	7⅝
Transo O	10¾	11¼
Trico Pd	26½	28½
Triln OG	2½	2½
Tyson F	11⅝	12¼
Un McGil	8¾	9¼
US Brknt	4⅛	4½
US TrkLn	12¾	13¼
Up Pen P	16¾	17½
Valley Gs	8	9
VanD Air	8⅞	9¼
Vance S	2½	3
Velcro	6¾	6⅞
Ventron	20	20¾
Wads Pu	6	6½
Wsh NG	10¼	10¾
Webb Re	7½	8
Weco Dvl	2⅝	2⅞
Weight W	6½	6⅞
Wedtrn	1	2
Welling M	7½	8
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3¼	4
Westmd	45⅞	46½
Wdwrd L	21⅝	22⅝
Wisc PL	16⅞	17¼
Wright W	2⅜	3⅛
Wstn Mtg	2	2¾
ZionUt B	18	19

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	3⅝	AAV Cos .28	4	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4¾	3¼	Aberden Pet	11	1	4	4	4	−⅛
2⅛	⅞	Acme Haml	13	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
4	1¾	Action Ind	6	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
2½	¾	Adam Russl	8	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	43	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	−⅛
3¼	2	A&EPlast P		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	8	65	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	12	10	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
3⅜	1¼	Aeronca Inc		5	2½	2¼	2¼	+⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .09t	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
7¼	3½	Affil Hsp .20	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	6	27	3⅜	3½	3½	−⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	5	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn		4	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	6	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
5½	2⅜	Alleghy Airl		6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
7⅞	3¼	Alleg Cp wt		3	5¼	5	5	−⅛
7½	4½	AllanTr .24e	3	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
2½	1⅝	Allied Arf	15	24	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅝	13½	AldThr 1.30	7	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	−⅛
1⅞	½	Alpha Ind		51	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
4⅞	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	50	16	1	1	1	
⅝	3-16	Altec Cp wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
10¾	6½	AlterFds .50	5	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
15¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	−¼
4½	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅝	1⅜	AHessLL wt		60	3⅛	3	3	
11⅝	10	AmBusP .25	12	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
⅝	3-16	ACenMtg wt		10	¼	3-16	3-16	−1-16
5¼	2¼	Am Fletch		12	3½	3⅜	3½	
15-16	¼	AmFltch wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
15⅝	9⅝	A GarPd .30	5	6	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
7½	3½	Am Intl Pict	5	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
5⅝	3½	A Israel .26r	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3½	1⅛	A Kitchn Fd	4	10	2	1⅞	2	
19¼	7½	AMaizeA .40	4	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	−
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	7	15	14¾	14¾	−
3	1⅞	AmMot Inns		7	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+¼
34½	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	1	31	31	31	−⅛
6¾	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+¼
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		6	2½	2½	2½	−¼
4⅞	2	A SafEq .11t	22	20	4	4	4	−⅛
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		5	2	2	2	
10⅝	7⅛	AmUtilS .72		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	7	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
4¾	1⅝	AndreR .20e	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
3½	1⅞	Anglo C .12e	7	47	3⅛	3	3⅛	
13¼	4¼	Anixter .15	4	121	10½	10	10¼	+⅛
6	1½	Anken .03e	7	8	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
2⅞	1⅝	Appild Data	11	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	16	6	20	19¾	20	−⅛
6¼	5	Ariz CL .10e		21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.49		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	5	66	15¾	15¼	15¼	−⅜
5¼	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	6	4	3¾	4	
12	6½	Asamera .25	7	37	9½	9	9	−¼
9⅝	5⅞	AshiOil Can	7	11	7¼	7	7	−½
1¼	5-16	Askin Svc		5	1	1	1	
8¼	4⅛	Aspro .49b	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1⅞	½	Atco Ind	33	3	1	1	1	
1⅝	½	AtlcoMig wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	−1-16
11⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		17	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Atlas CM B	9	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		47	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
22¼	12⅛	Augatinc .15	18	1	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
16⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	12	552	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+½
8	4¼	Auto Train	26	19	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
4⅞	1⅞	Auto Bldg	13	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
3¼	1½	Autmat Rad		5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
7½	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	8	1	7½	7½	7½	
44	21⅞	AutoSw .64a	13	1	38½	38½	38½	−½
30⅝	9⅛	AVC Cp .10r	4	14	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	−1⅛
3½	2	AVEMC .07		10	2¾	2½	2½	
7¼	3	AVX Corp		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
6⅛	3½	Aydin Cp	5	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	−⅛
		B						
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9⅛	3⅛	BakerIA .15t	6	4	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		8	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
15-16	⅛	BangPun wt		4	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
10⅜	4⅜	BarstrCll Lt		30	8	7¾	8	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
2¾	1⅞	Barclay .04e	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	BarcoCa .10	6	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		2	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	+½
8¼	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
5½	3⅜	Barry R .24r	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
7½	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
1⅝	1	Bartell Med		2	1	1	1	
3¼	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	23	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	13	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¼	4½	BasinPet Cp	6	31	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
2¾	1⅝	Bell Ind .05	6	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
1	½	BenStMg wt		1	½	⅝	⅝	+1-16
6⅛	1¾	Benrus Crp	9	9	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
2	1⅝	Berg Ent		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅛	2⅛	Berg Bruns	13	10	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
15⅝	9¾	Brg B pf1.15		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
4¾	1⅝	BethCp .10e	6	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		15	2	1¾	1¾	−⅛
14½	5¾	Bic Pen .35	10	23	12	11¾	12	
25	12¾	Big Ber 1.20	5	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	−¼
7½	3½	BigVSu .10e	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
14⅞	9¾	BinkMf .80a	6	12	11½	11½	11½	−½
10⅜	5⅞	BinnySm .60	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3½	Blessings	6	15	5½	4⅞	5½	+⅛
3¼	1½	Bluebird Inc	5	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	5	20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20e	8	6	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
14¼	4½	Bowne .20	9	5	11¼	11	11	−⅜
25¼	7⅞	BradRa .05e	9	23	19⅞	19½	19½	−⅛
15¼	6½	BradidC .20	13	139	8¼	7	7⅛	−1⅛
14⅞	10	Brascn A b	3	83	12	11⅞	12	
14	10	BraunEn .52	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
4¼	2	Breeze Corp		2	3½	3½	3½	
25¼	7½	BrewerC .60	3	39	19½	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
3¼	1⅛	BroDart Ind	17	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	4	Brooks P .20	6	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		7	2½	2½	2½	
14½	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	9	17	13¾	13¼	13½	−⅛
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	11	13¼	13⅛	13½	−⅛
5⅛	3½	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	−⅛
2⅛	⅞	BRT RI .30e		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1½	BTU Eng	5	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
3½	1¼	Buehler Cp	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4¼	Buell In .30b	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
12	7¼	Bundy 1.03		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	2	2	2	2	
12¼	5¾	Burnsinj .60	9	5	11½	11¼	11⅜	
11⅝	6	Butlernl .20	4	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
25½	14½	Buttes G Oil	5	154	19¼	18¼	18½	−¾
		C						
7¾	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	8	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
3¼	1¾	Caples n A		1	4½	4½	4½	
14	6¼	Calogr .15b	8	17	10½	10¼	10½	
7½	3⅝	Calcomp		74	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Lite Cp	6	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1		1	11	11	11	
9⅝	5	Camco Inc	8	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	
4	2⅛	CaChbA .25e	4	39	4	3⅞	4	+½
22¼	9⅛	Campn .40b	4	35	19	17	17⅝	−1⅛
3 13-16	¼	CdnExp GO	14	2	3½	3⅛	3½	
3⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	27	1	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16	−1-16
4¼	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	7	10	2¾	3¼	3¼	
4¼	2 13-16	Cdn Merrill	43	9	4¾	4 11-16	4¾	+⅛
13¼	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	8	5	11½	11¼	11½	
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	2	35½	35	35½	
2½	1⅞	Canoga .10e	6	3	2¼	2	2	−⅛
2⅝	1½	Capehart Cp		46	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1¼	CapitlFd .1b	6	19	2⅛	2	2⅛	
42½	5	Carbn 1.20	5	35	37⅛	35⅝	37⅛	−⅛
4⅞	2	Caressa .20	6	75	5	5	5	−⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	16	110	71	69½	69½	−1¾
1¼	⅛	Carr wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	1¼	Carrols Dev		10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
16½	10½	CastleAM 1	3	6	16¼	16⅛	16½	−⅛
1¾	¾	Castleton n	37	9	1½	1½	1½	
14¼	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	18	12	11⅛	14¾	
1¼	½	CelluCraft	18	1	½	⅝	⅝	−⅛
33	27	ConM pf2.50		250	34¼	34¼	34⅛	+⅛
43	40	CenPL pf 4		275	43	43	43	−1
4½	3¼	Centsec .30e		1	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
2½	1⅜	Certified Cp	3	3	2	2	2	+⅛
15⅛	¾	Certron Cp		42	13-16	¾	¾	
2⅛	1	Celec Corp	10	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		130	3⅛	3⅝	3⅞	
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	25	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chem E/p		19	2	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
20⅛	16¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅛
12⅛	2⅞	Child World	9	3	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+⅛
2⅝	15-16	Christian Co	29	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
[illegible]	⅛	CMtgGr wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
4¾	2½	Cinema Flv	12	47	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
3⅛	1½	Cinerama		15	2	2	2	−⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	6	62	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
7½	4¼	CityGsFl .60	6	7	7	7	7	
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10	2⅛	Clarkson .16	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8¼	5½	Clausns .50e	4	1	7	7	7	
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1¾	CM Corp	8	32	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
7	2	CM nv wt		39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	CMT n nc	6	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
17½	3	Coachm .10e	10	29	15	14⅝	14⅞	
6½	4⅜	ColfMet .29r	11	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
1⅝	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1¾	Cohu n	20	11	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
5⅛	[illegible]	ColeNat .60	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15	5⅛	Coleman .44	25	120	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
3¼	2¼	Colon Coml		5	3½	3	3	−⅛
5¼	2⅝	ConwellC .23		8	4	4	4	
2	[illegible]	Cmbustn Eq	11	64	16½	15⅝	16	+⅛
33⅛	24¼	Cominco .50	6	1	31	31	31	+½
11⅛	8¼	ComlAlli .33	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Comdor BM		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10	4⅛	CoPsycC .20	6	15	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅛
19½	14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
1¼	⅝	Compac Cp		9	1	1	1	+⅛
2⅜	9-16	CompuDyn	14	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
8¼	3¼	Conchem .40	6	1	7	7	7	
4⅜	1⅝	Concrd Fab	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	2	Condec Crp	4	39	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
9¾	5¼	Con Oil Gas	10	37	7½	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Cons Ref .60	9	3	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
4¼	3⅛	Consyne Cp	7	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
1¾	[illegible]	Conl Mater		21	1½	1	1½	+⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Cook Ei .40	7	1	8	8	8	−⅞
23¼	10	Cook nd .40	3	29	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+⅛
13½	10¾	CookPnt V	7	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
4¾	2⅞	Cooper Jar		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
7½	2⅜	Cordon nil		23	5	4⅞	5	
18½	11¼	Core Labs	8	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
23⅝	14	Corenco .60	5	1	16	15	16	
22	14½	CorrBlk 1.05	9	3	19½	19⅜	19⅝	−⅛
2½	[illegible]	Colt Corp	16	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
1	5-16	ColtCorp wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	17	11	11	10¾	10¾	+⅛
7½	2	Craig Corp	6	69	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11f	11	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
35½	19⅝	Cress AT .84	13	3	32½	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
27½	13½	CwnCPr .65r	3	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	−⅛
[illegible]	3	CRS Des .12	6	[illegible]	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
6⅞	3⅜	CrulcR .55e	12	23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40e	6	33	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
8⅞	7	CSS Co .45a	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
3½	2½	Cubic Cp .20		4	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Math		2	1½	1½	1½	
		D						
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2½	Damson Oil	27	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
37¼	20	Daniell .26b	8	7	37	31½	31¾	+⅛
43	27¾	Data Dcuml		3	3¼	34¼	34¼	−⅛
6¼	2⅛	Dataprod	5	81	4	4	4	
8⅛	5⅜	DayMin .10e		23	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅛	5	Del Labs .24	5	17	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	
7¼	5¼	Deln Fd .54		2	8	8	8	
14½	7¾	DTalEz .20e	7	17	13⅛	9¼	9¼	+⅛
[illegible]	14⅞	Depsitr 1.44	4	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅝	1	DeRose Ind		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
6⅞	2½	Dev Co Am		10	4½	4½	4⅛	−⅛
29⅜	18½	DiamM Dril	5	25	22	21¾	21¾	
3¾	2⅛	Diebold VC		17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	9	15	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
15¾	7½	DillardSt .30	7	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
3⅞	1¼	Discont Fab	5	1	2	2	2	+⅛
35¾	12⅛	Diversey .70	10	53	29⅜	23¾	23¾	−¼
11-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11⅛	5¾	Dixilyn Cor	6	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	10	30	27¼	27¼	27¼	
8⅝	4¾	Donkeny .20	3	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
9½	5¼	DownevS .30	4	4	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr	5	11	9¼	8½	8½	−⅛
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40		9	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
1⅞	½	Dunlop .05e		135	1	15-16	15-16	−⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	14	19	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
8¾	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	8	18	7¼	7	7¼	+⅜
4⅞	1⅞	Dynictn .05c	9	42	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	2¼	Dyneil .14t	25	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	−¼
		E						
2⅞	¾	Eagle Cloth	18	15	2	1⅞	2	
10	3¼	ErlScheb .35	23	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
16½	8¾	EarthRes 1	6	72	14⅛	13½	13½	−¼
28½	19½	EasonO .10r	10	14	25⅝	25¼	25½	
3¼	2⅝	EazorEx .16	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
1¾	⅝	Eckmar Cp	137	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
10¼	3⅛	Ecodyne	11	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
23½	16½	Edgiton .50r	2	10	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
3½	1	Edmos Cp		4	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
7¼	2⅝	Edo Corp	11	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
3⅝	2½	Egan Mc .20	4	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7⅞	3	EnrnhPh .10	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	11	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	El Hose .40	6	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
3⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t	4	8	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
10¼	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	1	9	9	9	+⅛
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	13	14¼	14	14	−¼
14	7	ELT .10e	5	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
9	4⅞	ErnstEC .44	5	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	28	10	5½	5½	5½	
9¾	2½	EssexCh .20	7	49	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
		F						
5⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	12	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
5¼	3¼	Fabien .40b	8	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	8	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3	⅞	FairTex Mll		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	15	3	3⅛	3½	3½	−⅛
34½	16¾	FalconS .40	4	73	29¼	28½	28⅞	+⅛
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	8	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3¼	⅞	Family Rcc	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
2⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	−⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		8	2⅝	2½	2½	
5	2	Fed Resrces		87	4¼	4	4	−⅛
12⅝	8½	Felmnt .12e	0	4	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
3½	2	Fibrebrd wt		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
11⅝	4	FidlcG 1.36c	7	30	9	9	9	−⅛
2	⅛	FidelcGr wt		32	⅛	1-16	1-16	−1-16
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6¼	2¾	Filmways	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
7¾	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	6¼	Fst Conn 1	7	4	9	9	9	+⅛
4¾	2¼	FstDenv Ml		2	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
⅝	⅛	Fst Denv wt		35	3-16	⅛	⅛	−1-16
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		13	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		14	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
⅜	⅛	FstVaMt wt		9	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .4	6	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
14⅝	4⅜	FischrP .36l	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Flagelnd .1	6	14		1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
19	6½	Flight Safty	11	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
2¾	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	21	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
25¾	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	6	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
25	12⅛	Fly Dia Oil	5	73	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
5¾	3¼	Foodrm .15e	2	8	4¼	4	4	−⅛
10¼	5	Foote Mint	6	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
77¾	57½	FordCan 5e	5	z110	77¾	77¾	77¾	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs		13	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
2½	1	Franklin Rl		14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	4½	FrankNu .32	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
34	21⅞	Fresnillo 1b	5	7	27	26¾	26¾	+⅛
[illegible]	4½	Friedm .18a	3	1	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	9	65	10⅝	10	10	
15½	6⅞	Frigitronic	5	14	12⅝	11⅞	12	−⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	1	7	7	7	−⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	11	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		1	2	2	2	
		G						
7½	4¼	Gabriel .05e	5	29	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpl		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	14	3	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
6	3	Garind .07p	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
39⅝	14¼	Gearhart .40	9	62	31	29½	30	+⅛
1¾	13-16	Gen Buildrs		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
22½	17	Gen Ed vc	5	3	17⅛	16½	16½	−½
3½	1⅞	G Empl .26r		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
1⅞	7-16	G HSousewar		40	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch		21	4	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		3	1	1	1	−⅛
7¼	2⅜	Generics Cp	12	5	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
2⅜	1	Genisco Tch	8	3	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
3¾	1¼	Geon Ind		90	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gerber Scl		4	3	3	3	+⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
13⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	25	47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	16½	Glatfelter 2	3	1	27	27	27	−⅛
9½	4¾	Glosser .26	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11¾	4⅝	Gloucsir En	4	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
24⅛	12	Golden Cycl	9½	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		65	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		69	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
17½	10	GormR .96a	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	GrandA .05e	10	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
8⅝	6	GrandCtl .20	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5¼	7-16	Granite Mgr		59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2½	GtBasin Pet	33	60	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	12	217	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	−½
7	2⅛	GtScolS .10r	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
[illegible]	⅝	Greenman	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
6¾	2⅝	GreerHy .12	5	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	GREIT .40		1	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
3½	1⅛	Greyhd C	24	13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
15⅝	7⅛	GR1 Co .40	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14	8⅛	Griesdr .50e		3	13½	13½	13½	
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	3	6¾	6½	6½	−⅛
1⅛	½	Gruen Ind		1	¾	¾	¾	
1¾	1	GTI Corp		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
[illegible]	¼	GuardMt wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
[illegible]	½	GulfMRll wt		6	7-32	3-16	7-32	+1-32
32½	25¾	Gulf Can .80	8	5	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
9⅞	4½	Gifstrm LD		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
		H						
1½	11-16	Halco Prod		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2½	HampD .15c	3	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
4¼	1⅛	Hampin Ind		3	3½	3½	3½	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	51	10½	10½	10½	
8	6⅜	HanvrSh .55	5	4	8	8	8	
6¾	2⅞	HanvSq .52p	3	24	4¼	4	4	−⅛
29½	19½	Harlad .22	15	5	21½	21¼	21¼	−½
20½	5⅛	Harmn .20b	5	100	15⅛	14¾	14¾	−⅛
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	17	14	12⅝	12½	12½	
1½	⅝	Harvey Grp		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
6⅞	5	Hasting .40a	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
5⅞	3⅜	HawaiA .10r	2	15	3⅛	3¼	3¼	−⅛
7¼	2¼	Health Chm		2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	29	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
3½	1⅝	Heitmn .15p		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1¼	Hemdale En	4	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
5⅝	2½	HiG Inc .15t	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
5	3½	Hillhvn .18e	7	5	4	4	4	−⅛
21⅜	6	Hiptrnic .20	20	7	16½	16¾	16¾	−⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
11⅛	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	15	17	5½	5¼	5¼	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Hotell 1.74e	8	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	House Vi .32	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
29¾	15⅞	HoustOil .40	11	101	23¼	22⅞	23	+⅛
4⅛	⅞	Howell Ind	5	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
33¾	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	9	12	29¼	29	29¼	+⅛
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	6	30⅛	30	30	−⅛
34½	16¾	HudB O 1.20	9	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	−⅛
5¼	4	Huffmn .40e		3	4½	4⅜	4½	−⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	39	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
24⅝	18¼	HygrFd .95e	3	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
		I						
6⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		2	5	5	5	−⅛
6½	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ICM R 1.29e	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Imper Ind	4	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29⅛	22	ImpOil A .80	14	48	26	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
12¼	2	Incoterm A	90	16	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	5	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6⅞	3¼	Instron .20	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	20	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25e		5	14⅛	14	14⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
3⅞	13-16	Intrmedco	11	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	27	57	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅝	6¼	Int Cour .24	15	16	16	16	16	
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		22	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
12⅛	6½	IntGenin .70	3	5	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
5	2¼	Int Prot .05p		1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
4¾	1¼	IntSeawy Tr		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
34⅝	16½	IntSvCon .25	10	z2350	29¼	23½	28⅝	−⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	6	15	15⅝	15	15	−⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Interway Cp	3	53	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
3¼	1	Investm Fla	9	23	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
22	9½	InDiv A .90p	4	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
5¾	2¾	InDiv B .22p	4	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
7	4⅛	InvRltT .20e	34	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	21	6	18½	18	18	
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	25	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	6	12	4	3⅞	4	
		J						
8⅛	3¾	Jaclyn .30a	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	0	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Jeannet .22r	4	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	6	6	2⅛	2	2	
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	37	4	3⅞	4	
		K						
11⅝	4⅞	Kaisrind .2s	5	96	9	8¾	8¾	
8	3¾	KaneMill wt		3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
27½	17	KanebSv .90	8	7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
4	2⅝	Kay Corp	4	5	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
7⅝	2	Keichm .14t	5	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18⅞	11⅞	Kewane .43e	6	13	15⅛	15	15½	
2¼	1⅛	Kit Mfg		4	2	2	2	
14¼	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
8½	2¾	KuhnStr .10	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
37	25⅞	KirbyInd .60	8	2	[illegible]	33	33¼	−⅛
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Cry	10	15	1⅝	1½	1½	
		L						
3⅛	¼	KleerVu Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Kingstp .14a	7	3	5	5	5	
5⅞	2½	LaBarge .02	3	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
8¼	3⅛	LafRad .02	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¼	2⅛	Lakr Shore	9	3	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	−1-16
3¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4	LCA Co .45	16	125	6⅛	6	6	
1¼	¾	LCA Co wt		41	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LoePcn 2t	7	5	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Loa.h Co .36	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
19	7	Lee Ent .52	10	2	19	19	19	−⅛
3⅛	2½	Lee Natl	48	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	6	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
9¾	7⅛	LewisBF .24	3	3	7⅞	7¼	7¼	−⅛
4¾	1½	Liberty Fab	10	2	2½	2½	2½	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	11	53	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Lloyds Elec	127	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2½	1	Lodge S .10e	5	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
15⅝	7½	Lohmn .60a	7	19	13½	13	13	+⅛
8¼	2⅝	LoewTne wt		115	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
3¾	1⅝	Logistic .12e	5	3	2⅞	2¼	2¼	−⅛
10¼	7¼	LaGenSv .63	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
22⅛	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
3½	1⅞	LSB Ind .14t	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
4	1¾	LTVCorp wt		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2½	Lundy Elec		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp	5	2	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
		M						
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind		16	⅞	13-16	⅞	
4½	3½	ManhLfe .20	8	15	3½	3⅜	3½	
5⅞	3⅞	MansfdT .10	33	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	2	Marindug B		16	2	1⅞	2	
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	9	15⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
7¼	5	Marshal Ind	4	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7	3⅝	Masind Son		8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
20¼	5⅝	Masnelln .30	6	19	23⅝	23	23	−½
5⅜	[illegible]	MauiBrn .10	24	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
2¼	[illegible]	McCro wt n		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅞	McCull Oil	17	89	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	4	20	12⅛	11½	12	−⅛
11½	8½	Means FW	6	13	11	10¾	10¾	
9½	6⅞	Medalst .40b	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
6⅛	3	Viedenco 12	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
22¼	16½	MediaGn .60	10	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	−¼
8⅛	4⅞	Mego n .03h	6	20	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅞	11¾	MichSug 1a	1	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	−⅛
9¼	4⅛	MidldGl .15e	5	4	7	7	7	
24⅞	7½	Milgo Elect	6	91	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−½
43⅞	7⅝	MillerW .60	10	z800	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
16⅝	8	Mn Roy .20e	11	19	13	12⅝	13	+⅜
1½	⅝	Mis.ion IT		7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	1	14	14	14	
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	38	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
5½	3¼	Mile Cp .16	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅛	MoAmCo Cp		64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3¼	Modern Md	12	7	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
11⅞	6	Molycrp wt		7	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
11¾	[illegible]	Mooc .60	5	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2⅞	MtgGth .60e		24	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
1⅛	⅝	Movielaz	5	37	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14½	6¾	MPB Co .70	4	4	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2½	MultiAm .20	17	2	4	4	4	
7	5¾	MWA .40a	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
		N						
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	3¼	Nat Alfalla		12	5	4¼	4¼	−⅜
7⅞	2½	N Distr .10	6	3	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
1⅝	⅝	NatHlth Ent		12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
1¼	½	Natind wt		17	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	NKinney Cp	325	24	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
10½	4½	NMedE .16b	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8½	2⅛	Nat Parnga	7	21	4	3¾	4	+⅛
16⅝	10½	Nat Patent	53	c35	10⅞	9¾	10½	−⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Nat Silver		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17¼	[illegible]	NatwHo .24	11	19	14¾	14	14	−1
2⅞	5-16	NestLM .10e		10	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
16	⅝	Newcor .76	3	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
12	[illegible]	NHamp .43e	6	x2	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
1	7-16	Newldria Ml	37	17	⅞	¾	¾	
20¼	6¼	NMex Ariz	69	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	53	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
9½	3½	N Proc .35e	10	52	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	14	13	12¾	12¾	−⅛
8¼	8⅛	NewbEn .16		4	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
12	5¼	NiagFSv .34	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅛	⅝	Noel Indust		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	8⅝	Nolex Cp	59	542	15¾	13¼	15⅛	−1⅛
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	NoAmMt wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¼	5⅝	NorAm Roy	13	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
5½	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−1-16
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z900	45	45	45	−1
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	21	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
		O						
7⅛	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	5	1	5	5	5	
23½	15½	Offshore Co	6	4	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .21		2	3½	3½	3½	
35½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1½	Olla Ind	13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅞	8	OnLine Svs	7	20	14¼	13¼	14	+⅛
30¼	12	OnanCp .20e	8	13	23	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
69¾	43	OOkiep Cop	5	z400	44½	44	44	−⅛
2⅛	⅝	Originala		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1¼	Ormand Ind	4	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
5½	2¼	Outdr Sport	8	7	4½	4½	4½	
9⅛	5¼	OverhDr .40	9	2	6½	6½	6½	
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		6	1½	1½	1½	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		P						
1⅛	¾	P&F Indust	6	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		16	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
16¼	14¼	PGE pf1.37		2	15⅛	15	15	−⅛
15	13⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		9	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
14¾	11¾	PGRe pf1.25		7	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
13¼	11¼	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	12	12	12	
24½	21	PG 4.1pf2.04		1	22	22	22	+¼
22¼	20½	PGE 8pf 2		2	21¾	21⅛	21¾	
5½	2	P Ho cs .1s		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
12⅝	11¼	Phoid pf1.20		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z95	45	45	45	
47	37½	PacLt pf4.36		z20	42½	42½	42½	
14⅞	7⅞	PNwTel 1.20		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
51	33¾	PaiCo .45	15	79	44½	44	44	−⅛
3¼	15-16	Palmer Fin		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12½	6¼	PanOcean O	215	68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
4	1⅝	Pand Exact		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
5½	3¼	Pantasote		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2¼	ParkCh .40a	5	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	−⅛
[illegible]	2¼	PkeDis .10e	7	57	8½	8	8	−⅛
31	11	Parsons .75e	9	5	25½	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
2½	[illegible]	Pat Feshion		30	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		10	3⅛	3	3	
[illegible]	[illegible]	PatcCG .32e	8	20	5½	5⅛	5	−⅛
11⅛	7	PatrkP .8sr	5	87	8⅞	8	8	−⅛
10⅛	7	Pezall .60s	5	2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
3¼	1⅝	Pemcor Inc		2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
3⅛	1½	Penn Dix wt		6	2	2	2	
5⅝	5⅛	PennEng .60	4	11	8	8	8	−⅛
10½	7⅛	PenRlE 1.15	6	2	9⅛	9½	9½	−⅛
19¼	14	PennTrat .1a	6	4	17⅝	19¼	19¼	+⅛
15-16	7-16	Penfron Ind		55	⅞	⅞	⅞	
22¼	11	PepBoys 1	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
10⅛	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
6¼	4	PerinlCp .35	4	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	¾	Permurer		13	1⅛	1¼	1¼	−⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
10¼	4½	Petro Lewis	3	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
7¼	4½	Phil LD .52r	2	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	−⅛
[illegible]	3¼	Phoenix Sll	1	35	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
7⅛	2½	PicNPay .12	7	5	6	6	6⅛	−⅛
6⅞	2½	PionPls .10e	21	6	6½	6½	6½	
27¾	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	13	2½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
50	17½	Pittway 1b	3	13	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+⅛
13⅝	3½	Plant Ind	15	25	8⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
20⅛	8	Plantrn .10e	5	2	20	19⅞	20	
3¼	1¼	Plaza Rlt In		10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
3¾	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	1⅞	Plym Rub A		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
¾	5-16	PNB MR wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12½	4⅛	Pneumo .50	5	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
8⅛	5¼	Polychr .29t	4	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
5¼	2⅛	Prairie Oil	17	2	4	4	4	
6⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .20	6	13	5½	5¼	5¼	−⅛
27¾	17¼	Prent Hall	11	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	9⅛	Preston .70	7	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ProCT 1.15e	6	12	7¼	7	7¼	−⅛
5⅛	1⅛	PrudBds .24	7	11	3	3	3	
46½	42¼	PSCol pf4.25		z25	46½	46½	46½	+1
3½	1½	Pulte Hmes	44	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¾	1¼	PuntaGrd .15	15	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
4¾	3½	Purepac Lb	15	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
15¼	9	Putnam .53a	6	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .29a	4	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7¾	Ranchrs Ex	7	13	13¼	12½	13⅛	+⅛
26⅛	12¼	RangrO Can	47	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	−¼
14⅞	9⅝	Ransbrg .56	6	4	12½	12½	12½	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		3	1½	1½	1½	
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		6	3⅛	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅞	RB Indust	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
2¼	1¼	Reading Ind		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7¾	3	RiltincT .60e	10	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
13⅛	9	RlRT 1.77e	7	1	12	12	12	
2¼	[illegible]	Reeves Telc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	1⅝	Retrig Trns		4	3¾	3½	3½	−⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
10½	7¼	Rem Ar .80	7	1	10	10	10	
26¼	17¾	Rep NY .82	5	11	24	23¾	23¾	−⅛
23½	4⅝	ReschCll .08		129	18⅛	17	17½	+⅛
3⅝	1½	ResrtsIntl A	2	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
2¼	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	½	Rex Noreco		1	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
5¼	1⅜	RH Med Svc	21	20	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Riblet Prod		4	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richton Intl	3	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	⅝	Riker Maxs		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
19¼	8⅛	Riley Co	4	4	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
23½	19½	RioAlgm 1	10	1	31	31	31	+⅛
14⅛	4¼	RisdonM .36	19	4	10	9⅞	10	−⅛
4¼	2½	RLC Corp		33	4	4	4	−⅛
37⅞	19½	Robintech	4	57	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	+⅛
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	46	3⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2¼	Rotor .05p	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	7⅛	Rogers Corp	9	41	6⅛	7½	8⅛	+¾
7½	2½	Roland Intl	6	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
1¼	9-16	Ronco Telep		1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Rowan .14b	5	22	30	29	29⅛	−⅛
20	14¾	Rowind Inc	5	2	20	20	20	
15-16	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		5	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	7	6	2	2	2	
3	1⅝	Ruddick Co	7	3	3	3	3	−⅛
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind	32	83	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅛	7¼	Russell .60	3	15	12⅛	13	13	
9⅛	4⅜	Rust Cft .40	5	5	7¼	7	7	−⅛
22½	11	Ryan Hg .20	13	58	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	−⅛
2	⅞	Ryerson Hay	37	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
		S						
6	3	SaffranSy A	4	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
25½	15¼	StJohnsT .52	15	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	9	41	12	10½	12⅛	−⅛
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	13	174	16½	16	16	−⅛
84	67	SDgo pf7.60		z50	72	72	72	
2¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	8	67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw	11	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7½	3	Saundr L .20	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
2⅛	[illegible]	Scrick Inc		4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	+⅛
12⅞	4½	SciAtlan .25t	12	34	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	[illegible]	Scope Ind	6	1	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
8⅛	6	Scrivnor .30	4	13	9	9	9	+⅛
5	2⅛	Seaboard Co	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sec Mtg Inv		24	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	−⅛
14½	7⅛	SellaLa .20b	10	12	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
7½	3⅝	Semtch .14t	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4½	2⅛	Servace .20	0	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	7	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1	Servotr .10e		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	SG Sec .2.e			1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	10	SG Se pf1.70		1	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shaer Shoe	21	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	5	ShaxIr .50b	15	27	9	9	9	−⅛
6	[illegible]	ShearH .10e	11	3	6	5	5	−⅛
[illegible]	11-16	ShellRes .05		40	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shnd Co .24		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅝	14⅝	Shearen Oil	12	64	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sherwd Med	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
[illegible]	7⅛	Showbot .80	9	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3⅛	2	ShumTr En		7	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
10¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
15½	7¼	Silcolnd .40	6	4	12⅛	12¼	12¼	−⅜
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	1¼	SlkesCp .02p		12	3	3	3	
4⅝	1½	Silo Inc		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
2¼	1⅝	Simplex .15t		2	2	2	2	
6¼	5⅛	Sky City .27t	6	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	−⅛
3⅜	1½	SMD Ind	5	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
6	⅞	Solitron .06		43	4	3¾	3⅞	−⅛
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	5	5	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
6½	3⅝	Sorg Pa .10p		4	4	3¾	3¾	−⅛
12⅛	4½	Soun dsn .40	69	4	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
25¼	24⅞	SCE pf9.20		9	25	24¾	25	
104	92	SCE pf8.96		2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		12	14	14	14	
61⅞	40	SouRoy .58b	21	26	54½	53½	54⅛	+1⅛
8⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9	4⅝	Syscor .19e	5	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Spencer F .32	8	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
14⅝	9¾	StdAlliance 1	3	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	6	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9¾	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	22	8	7⅞	8	
27	10½	StdShrs .40e		1	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
9⅛	8	Stangc .10	20	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
11½	6⅛	StarSup .65b	5	4	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Steciml .21e	2	9	8⅞	8⅝	8¼	
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2	SterlPre .11t	6	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	3⅝	STP Cp .40e	13	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Strutn Wells	17	32	9½	8⅞	9	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SunCityl .25	8	6	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−⅛
5½	3¼	Sunair .27e	6	9	5	4¾	5	+⅜
13	4⅝	SunshJr .20	10	4	11	11	11	
9⅛	6	SurFdSv .32	5	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
3½	1⅛	Supercr .10e	4	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	−½
6¾	4⅞	Sup Surg Mf	5	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	15-16	Susqurana		19	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
20⅛	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	2	17	17	17	−¼
7¼	2⅝	Synaloy .14t	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
45⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	14	491	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+½
24⅛	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	7	20⅝	20	20⅛	+¼
4⅛	15-16	System Eng		20	3⅛	3	3	
		T						
6¼	2⅞	Techcl Oper	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	¾	Techcl Tape	5	54	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	4½	Teleflex .32t	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
1¾	5-16	Telex Cp wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	13	15	2⅛	2¼	2¼	−⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		16	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
9½	5⅛	TernFS .40e	2	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
1¼	1	Tensor Co		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	5¼	Teradyn Inc	12	15	12½	12	12½	−⅛
16½	10⅝	TerraC .40e	3	55	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅜
11⅞	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
5⅜	2	Texstar .15t	4	25	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12½	7⅞	Thrifimt .20e	3	6	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		1	3	3	3	
10¼	3⅛	Tillany .20	8	6	9	9	9	−⅛
2½	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2½	Timpte Ind	4	11	2¾	3⅛	2¾	−⅛
14⅞	4⅛	Tofhelm .40	12	27	9½	9	9½	+⅛
2⅞	1½	Tolchin Inst	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
99	93	ToiEd pf 10		z200	99	99	99	
9	4⅛	ToopsGu .20	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
10½	7¼	Tcrin Cp .63	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	26	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16	8⅞	Totel pf 70		3	13	12	12	−⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Trecor Inc	19	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	−⅛
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux	125	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
12	7¼	TriStMtr .59	2	10	11	10¾	10¾	−⅛
2¼	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	8	2 11-16	2⅝	2 11-16	
3	1½	Tufico .10a	5	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	2⅝	Turbodyne	59	15	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
19¼	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	11	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
7½	3⅛	TwinFair In	9	13	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
		U						
4⅛	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	6	30	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
6⅛	2⅞	UNA .10a	3	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
11¼	4⅝	UnA Pr .40e	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	6	24	5⅛	5	5	
14	10½	UnCosF .48b	9	5	14	12⅝	14	+⅛
3	[illegible]	Unil Foods	4	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	U Nat Cp pf		2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7¼	3¼	UnRlT .56e	65	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5-16	⅛	UnRlT wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
12⅛	3½	US Filtr .50	9	241	11½	10⅝	11	−⅛
9⅛	4½	US LsgRl E		13	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	10	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
35	17¾	US Red 1.20	3	7	32	32¼	32¼	−⅛
17	7½	Unitek .20	10	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Univ Cl .05b	5	1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2¼	⅛	Univ Contnr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6¾	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	9	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4½	2⅛	URS Corp	5	117	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
15⅛	12¾	UtahIoS 1.20	7	7	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
6½	4	UV Ind wt		34	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
		V						
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	13	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
23½	14½	Vall In 3.40e	2	32	16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .40a	10	25	12	11⅞	12	
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		5	2	1⅞	2	
7	4½	VanDorn .35	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	6	161	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Veecoins .32	9	10	7⅛	7¼	7¼	−⅛
18¼	5⅜	VermtA .49b	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	7	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
4½	1¾	Vesely Co	22	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	14	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	⅝	Vikoa Inc		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Vintage Enl		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	6	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9¾	5½	Voplex .35	5	3	9	9	9	+⅛
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
3	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
		W						
5¼	2½	Wabllg .10a	7	1	4	4	4	−⅛
11½	4⅞	Wacknt .25a	6	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
10⅛	5	WagnrEl .45	16	13	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
4½	1½	Wainoco Oil	12	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		104	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	16⅞	WesPstB .50	10	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
14⅞	11⅞	WashRl 1.23	11	15	14⅛	14½	14⅞	+⅛
9	5⅛	Wead Ty Am	1	13	7	6⅛	7	−⅛
10	3⅛	Westats Pt	12	147	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1-16
6⅛	3¼	WstDcal .10	11	23	5	4⅞	5	
9½	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
1½	⅝	WstPac l wt		22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	8¾	Whiting 1	5	28	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	¼	Whittake wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
3⅛	2¼	WillcxG .03r		9	3¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
8¼	3¼	Wmhous .20	4	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
6⅞	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	21	6	5⅞	6	
3½	2½	WilsonSr .50	7	13	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
9¼	5⅜	Winkimn .50	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mll		8	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
43	44⅛	Wis P pf4.50		z100	47	47	47	+1
12⅛	12	WorcesiCl n	6	16	11½	11½	11½	−⅜
8⅛	5	Work Wr .50	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
1 15-16	1	Wright Har	106	28	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-15	
3½	2½	WTC Air .10	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
17½	7⅛	WUI Inc .60	7	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
5¼	2½	WyleLab .34	5	75	4⅛	4	4	
11⅛	5	Wynnin .05e	4	63	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	6½	WymBn .50	8	7	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
		X						
22⅛	15⅝	Xonics Inc	54	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅝
		Y						
4½	1½	YocHoo .05e	10	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 7, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1227	Abby Glo	n 400	390	390	−15
4375	Abitibi	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
550	Acklands	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	
36	Acres Ltd	$9¼	9¼	9¼	−¼
2592	Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
100	Agra Ind	$5½	5½	5½	−⅛
5992	Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	
100	Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
200	Alliance B	460	460	460	
520	Alminex	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
133	Argus C pr	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
400	Atco A	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
885	BP Can	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
1550	Banister C	$8⅛	8	8	−¼
1354	Bank N S	$45⅝	45¼	45¼	
350	Baton B	$8⅞	8½	8½	−⅛
7602	Bell Canad	$44	43¾	44	
203	Beth Cop A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
2830	Block Bros	330	325	330	+5
326	Bralor Res	230	230	230	−2
1250	Brameda	82	82	82	−3
500	Brenda M	420	420	420	
1150	BC Forest	$17½	17	17	
1240	BC Phone	$10½	10¼	10⅞	
200	Brunswk	415	410	415	+10
103	Budd Auto	495	495	495	+5
650	Burns Fds	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
7520	Cad Fry	$12	11¾	11¾	+¼
4600	Cal PowA	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
2750	Camflo	$13⅞	13⅛	13¾	
500	Campau A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
115	C Pakrs C	$20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
2153	C Tung	335	325	335	−5
500	C Cablesy	$14½	14½	14½	
300	Cdn Cel	$5	5	5	+10
2512	C Imp Bank	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
200	C Ind Gas	$7	7	7	
725	Cdn Tire A	$50	49¾	50	
193	C Utilies	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
1450	Candel Oil	$11½	11½	11½	+¼
2259	Cassiar	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	+½
2075	Celanese	470	460	470	−5
1250	Chieftan D	$9½	9	9	−¼
5034	Coch Wil	78	73	78	+6
503	Con Bldg	260	200	260	
185	C Rambler	147	147	147	−3
1000	Con Distrb	335	330	335	+5
17335	Cons Gas	$12¼	13	13⅛	+½
100	Conwest	320	320	320	
400	Craigmt	430	430	430	
400	Crush Intl	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
2672	Denison	$50½	50¼	50¼	+½
2670	Dickson	$8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
1525	Dofasco A	$25¾	25½	25⅝	−⅛
2730	Dom Store	$16¼	15¾	15¾	+⅛
505	Du Pont	$19½	19½	19½	
336	Dylex L A	$9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
1717	East Mal	355	340	350	+5
300	Electro A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
200	Emco	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
3671	Falcon C	$7⅛	7	7	
1525	Falcon	$35¼	34⅞	35¼	+1
500	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5	5	−⅛
703	Francana	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
300	G Distrb A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
7000	Gnt Mascl	63	61	61	
1703	Gibraltar	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
100	Goodyear	$15	15	15	−⅛
100	Granduc	120	120	120	
760	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
35	Gt W Lie	$57	57	57	
56	Greyhnd	$18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
200	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
2400	Hambro C	220	215	220	
3025	Hawker S	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
323	Hayes D A	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
2000	Houston O	149	145	145	
47859	H Bay Co	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
205	Huron Eri	$24	24	24	
530	IAC	$15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
100	Inousmin	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
200	Inglis	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	+⅛
100	Inland Gas	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
178	Int Mogul	335	335	335	
2452	Inter Pipe	$13	12¾	13	+⅛
1570	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
53	Jannock	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
5155	Kaiser Re	$11⅝	11⅛	11½	
2025	Kaps Tran	280	275	275	−10
50	Kelsey H	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
529	Kerr A A	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	−⅛
1250	Koffler A	400	350	390	+5
1500	Labatt A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
900	LOnt Cem	235	230	235	−5
227	LL Lac	154	154	154	−1
640	Lob Co A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
700	Lob Co B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
100	Loeb M	315	315	315	
4535	MB Ltd	$21¼	21⅛	21¼	−⅛
1500	Madsen	56	55	56	−1
250	M Lf Mills	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	
450	Mattgmi	$16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
4597	Moore	$48	47⅞	47⅞	−⅛
250	Nat Trust	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
5155	Noranda A	$35	34⅞	35	
650	Nor Elect	$30½	30⅛	30¼	
200	Nowsco W	$29¼	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
1120	Orchan	235	230	235	+5
900	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
800	Pamour	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5502	PanCan P	$15¾	15¼	15¾	+⅜
1055	Patino N V	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
21	Petrofina	$20	20	20	−⅛
575	Pine Point	$30¼	30	30¼	+⅛
100	Placer	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
801	Que Sturg	220	215	215	−10
100	Redpath A	$23	23	23	
60	Reed Ostr A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
300	Reichhold	$21	20¾	20¾	+⅛
10770	Revnu Prp	92	90	90	−2
300	Rothman	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
11625	Shell Can	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
4554	Sherritt A	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
2550	Siebens	$12⅝	12	12½	+⅛
110	Sigma	$28	28	28	
11519	Simpsons	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1175	Simpson S	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
500	Slater Stl	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
200	Slal W Can	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
1400	Southm A	$25	25	25	−⅛
300	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
11277	Stelco A	$30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+⅛
1425	Steep R	131	127	131	+2
2300	Sundale O	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
2400	Teck Cor A	315	300	315	−15
1203	Teck Cor B	260	255	260	+8
53	Texaco	$30	29⅞	30	+⅛
11400	Thom N A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
2404	Tor Dm Bk	$43	43	43	−⅛
1560	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
825	Trans Mt	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+¼
5214	TrCan PL	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	
475	Un Carbid	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
1150	UGas A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19	Union Oil	$31½	8½	8½	−⅛
2650	U Keno	$12⅝	12	12¼	+⅛
6400	U Siscoe	55	54	6	+½
1300	Upp Can	125	120	120	
1340	Van Der	370	360	360	
2050	Voyager P	$8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
100	Weldwod	$10¾	10¾	10¾	
100	Westburne	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
500	West Mine	208	205	208	−2
250	Weston	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
250	White Pas	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
80	Willroy	133	133	133	−7
160	Woodwd A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
200	Yk Bear	240	240	240	

Total sales 1,175,284 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
250	Algoma	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
200	Asbestos	$20	20	20	
2605	Bank Mont	$16¾	16½	16⅝	
200	Basic Res	$8	8	8	−⅛
1450	Can Cement	$11¼	11	11	−⅛
350	Con Bath	$26⅝	26½	26½	
4150	Dom Bridge	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
100	Sez Metro	$6	6	6	
49200	Ivaco	$10½	10¼	10¼	
710	Molson A	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
5020	Power Cp	$9	9	9	−⅛
1521	Price Co	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
1105	Royal Bank	$33½	33¼	33¼	−⅛
250	Zellers	$6¼	6¼	6¼	

Total sales 475,717 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 −10½
1 M.	[illegible]	4 −4½	[illegible]	11 −11¼
3 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11½−11¾
6 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12⅛−12⅜
1 Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12⅜−13

DE Gold Index Quotation — European Gold Markets

Aug. 7, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	165.25	165.20	+0.45
Zurich	165.50	165.625	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	169.44	159.01	−0.16

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (in v. 1,000).
Indexed value 1,191.66 0.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International Bankers.

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

700,000 Shares

Mid-Continent Telephone Corporation

Common Stock
(No Par Value)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

The Ohio Company

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Advest Co. — Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated — Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated — Bear, Stearns & Co.

Alex. Brown & Sons — Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated — A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

First of Michigan Corporation — Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated — McDonald & Company

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated — Prescott, Ball & Turben — The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc.

Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

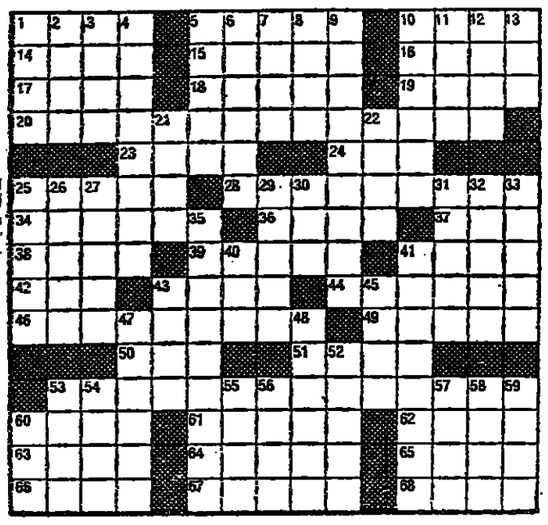
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Cranky one
5 Prepared a cassette
10 Popular tourist city
14 Bean
15 French school
16 Kind of doer
17 Takes advantage of
18 Take five
19 Visit
20 Revolutionary traitor
23 ——-da (pretentious)
24 Silent
25 Kind of tiger or moon
26 U.S. leader acquitted of treason
34 Mount in Calif.
36 Intellect
37 Next, in music
38 "——, sorry"
39 Storms
41 Spick's partner
42 Least bit
43 Parisian friend
44 Diners
46 Nazi broadcaster of W.W. II
49 Dissect grammatically
50 Cereal grass
51 U.S. citizen: Abbr.
53 Norwegian traitor of W.W. II
60 Unspoiled
61 Poultry disorders
62 German river
63 Feminine suffix
64 Mary Ann Evans's pen name
65 Arena figure
66 Kind of streak or time
67 Ex-champ Liston
68 Kind of poke

DOWN

1 Kind of sandwich or steak
2 Soar
3 Hymn word
4 Lacking foundation
5 Halfhearted
6 Tropical shrub
7 Sulk
8 "Lohengrin" heroine
9 Woodland rodent
10 Change a hair style
11 White House room
12 Temperate
13 House addition
21 Move suddenly
22 Hebrew letters
25 Skin disease
26 Play —— on (deceive)
27 Dandelion tufts
29 Show backer
30 Fish eggs
31 —— crust (elite)
32 Laughs loudly
33 Hair preparation
35 Protective structures
40 Be under the weather
41 Budding actresses
43 East Indian tree
45 Tarzan's friends
47 Soaked through
48 Southern holly
52 Indistinct
53 Go to the polls
54 Particle
55 —— contendere
56 A Dionne, for short
57 Object of admiration
58 Roman emperor
59 "How does your garden ——?"
60 Jewel



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	22	72	Cloudy		
AMSTERDAM	31	88	Fair		
ANKARA	29	84	Cloudy		
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy		
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy		
BELGRADE	24	75	Rain		
BERLIN	28	82	Cloudy		
BRUSSELS	31	88	Fair		
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy		
CAIRO	32	90	Fair		
CASABLANCA	—	—	—		
COPENHAGEN	30	86	Fair		
COSTA DEL SOL	32	90	Cloudy		
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy		
EDINBURGH	21	70	Cloudy		
FLORENCE	27	81	Cloudy		
FRANKFURT	30	86	Fair		
GENEVA	27	81	Fair		
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy		
ISTANBUL	—	—	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair		
LISBON	29	84	Cloudy		
LONDON	21	88	Fair		
LOS ANGELES	23	73	Sunny		
MADRID	35	95	Fair		
MILAN	31	88	Cloudy		
MONTREAL	21	70	Sunny		
MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy		
MUNICH	25	77	Fair		
NEW YORK	17	62	Rain		
NICE	29	84	Cloudy		
OSLO	31	88	Fair		
PARIS	33	91	Fair		
PRAGUE	28	82	Cloudy		
ROME	29	84	Sunny		
SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy		
STOCKHOLM	24	93	Fair		
TEHRAN	30	86	Fair		
TEL AVIV	—	—	—		
TUNIS	31	88	Cloudy		
VENICE	28	82	Fair		
VIENNA	25	77	Stormy		
WARSAW	21	81	Cloudy		
WASHINGTON	22	71	Sunny		
ZURICH	26	79	Fair		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 7, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.63
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $7.29
(w) Apollo (Temporarily nr.... SF71.26
Austral Select $2.70

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF760.35
— (d) Combar SF125
— (d) Grobar SF548
— (d) Stockvar ..... SFn.a.

(w) Brownimet $13.21
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd $12.60
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.... $4.95
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $8.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $13.40
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.53
(d) Capital Reserves LF1 023

(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $722.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.... $7.25
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs.... $10.06
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. S.V.... $8.13

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF559
— (d) C.S. Fond-Bonds SF73.50
— (d) C.S. Fond-Int'l SF69.00
— (d) Energie-valor SF84.25
— (d) Usec SF659
— (d) Europa-valor SF124.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd $6.26
(w) D.G.C. $40.96
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $4.31
(d) Delta Multifund $7.56
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.02

(d) Dierfin Fund Int'l $10.32
(w) Dr. Interc. Int'l Fd $10.00
(w) Europe Obligation LF994

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.10
— (d) Intl Rentenfond DM71.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equities $6.36
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.56
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $21.41
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $6.15

(d) Fidureva $59.19
(w) First Internat'l Fd $10.74
(w) First Int'l Real Est. $14.17
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $20.34
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.... $4.05
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $36.29
(w) Fleming Japan Fund. ... $20.26
(w) Forbidex Trade Fd.... SF57.5.6
(d) Formula Selection Fd.... SF64.90
(d) Foundation $10.86
(d) Fund of Nations $5.10
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $8.72
(w) Future Art Italia Fd .... Au. 99.72

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berm. Int'l Fund $10.11
— (w) Berm. Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $26.07
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.55
(w) Guardian G. Fd. Int'l. $7.42

(w) Hambrecht Hoerig. NV. $5,991.48
(r) HOIT Rebef $24.51
(w) Icofund $9.89
(d) Infortune SF295.00
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.56
(w) International Fund $85.37
(w) Int'l Income Fund 102.05
(w) Int'l Pipelines Ltd ..... Can $4.42

(w) Int'l Securities Fund $5.87
(w) International Int'l Fd. S.A. $5.47
(i) Invest Associations $31.79
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $5.72
(w) Italbonture Int'l Fd. S.A. $2.02

(w) Japan Growth Fund $13.70
(d) Japan Selective Fund $13.74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.50

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (w) Jardine East Trust $45.72
— (d) Jardine Japan Fund.. $39.22
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $12.53
(d) KB Income Fund LF1.671
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $8.73
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $27.17
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $27.34

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF363.00
(w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF379.50
(w) Lufund $15.61
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $10.75
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.60
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $2.30
(r) N.A.M.F. $65.37

(w) Nippon Fund $20.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $5.97
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $7.15
(d) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.... $6.76
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.24
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.... $20.77
(d) Renta Fund LF1.992
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1.778
(d) Reserve Int'l LF8.76

— (d) Safe Fund $4.40
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.34
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF57.25

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $11.73

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CSP Fund SF24.14
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF5.72
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.55
(w) SMH Special Fund... ..... DM102.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sec. R. Est..... SF1.473
— (r) Securavess SF1.021
(d) Sotoc Fund $174.60
(w) Star Fund $4.60

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF432.50
— (d) Intervalor SF82.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF38.00
— (d) Swissvalor Net Ser.. SF194.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.... SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF88.26

(w) Talent Global Fund. ... $9.56
(w) Tokyo Far East (Sea).... $21.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Bsid. N.Y.... $29.66
(w) Trans-pacific Fund..... $16.97

TYNDALL GROUP:
— (r) Overseas Fd. Cl.... $1.17
— (r) Do. Accumulation..... $1.54
— (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l..... $2.25

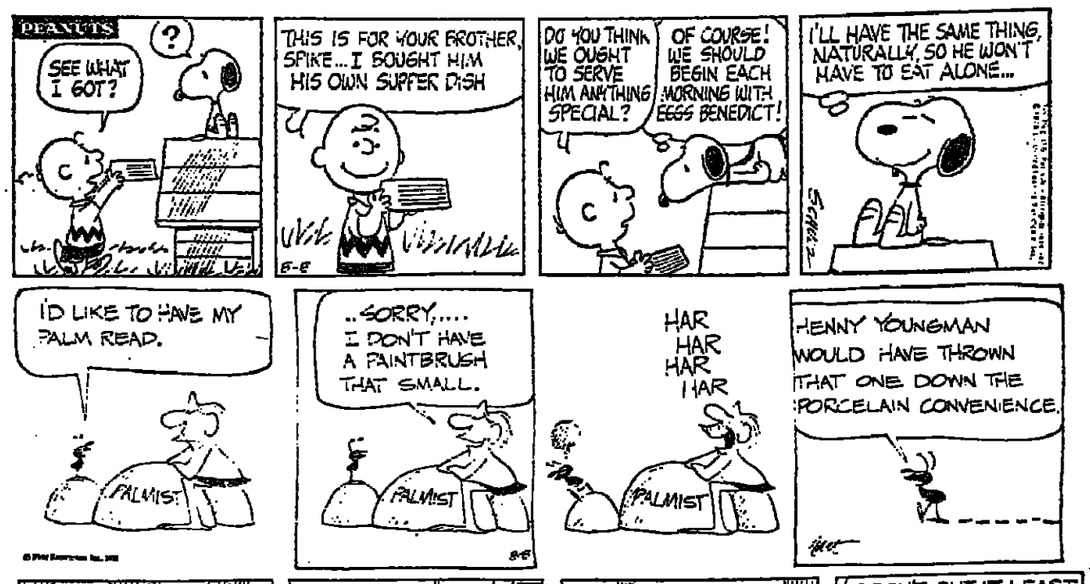
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF34.75
— (d) Bond Int'l SF72.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.75
— (d) Euro Europe Sh SF118.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF51.00
— (d) Groudyest SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF89.00
— (d) Rometac-Interd..... SF250.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh... SF314.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est..... SF178.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantic-fonds..... DM16.40
— (d) Europafonds..... DM34.45
— (d) Unifond..... DM20.90
— (d) Unirenta DM42.20
— (d) Unirpertal T. DM58.75

(w) United Can. Inv. Fd $2.35
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $11.67
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $3.89
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1.267.53
(w) West. Proprietors N.V.... $1.426.46
(d) World Equity Gen Fd.... $7.00.21
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $23.75
(w) Worldwide Special $5.369.25

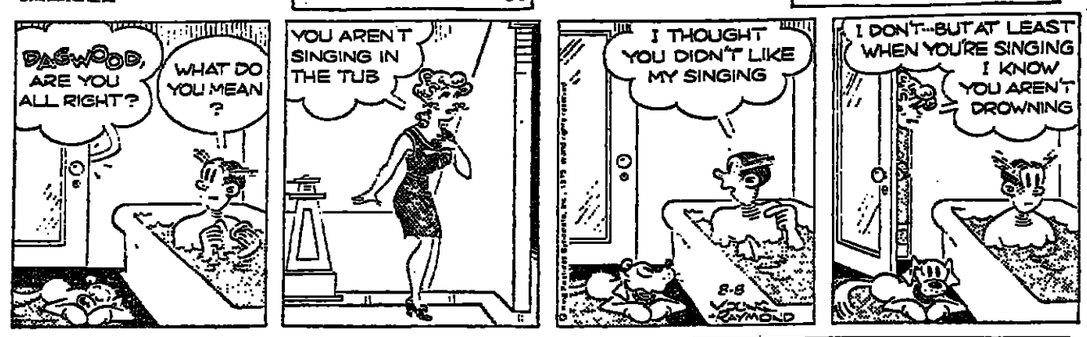
DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; n.a. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; — — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

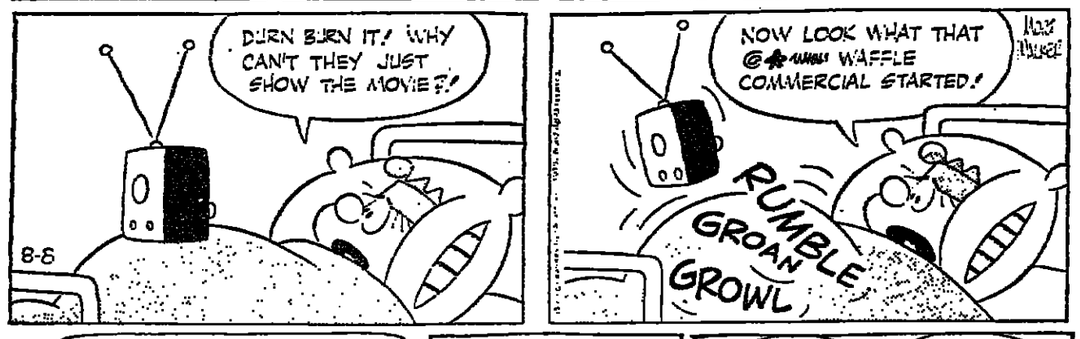


B.C.

BLONDIE



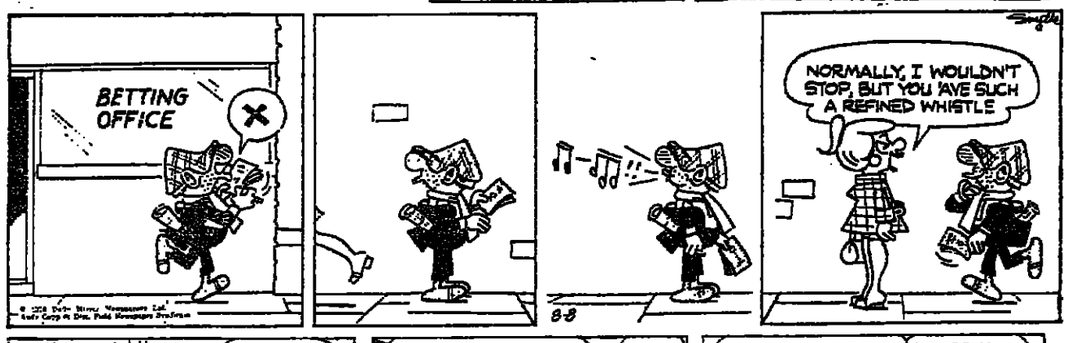
BEETLE BAILEY



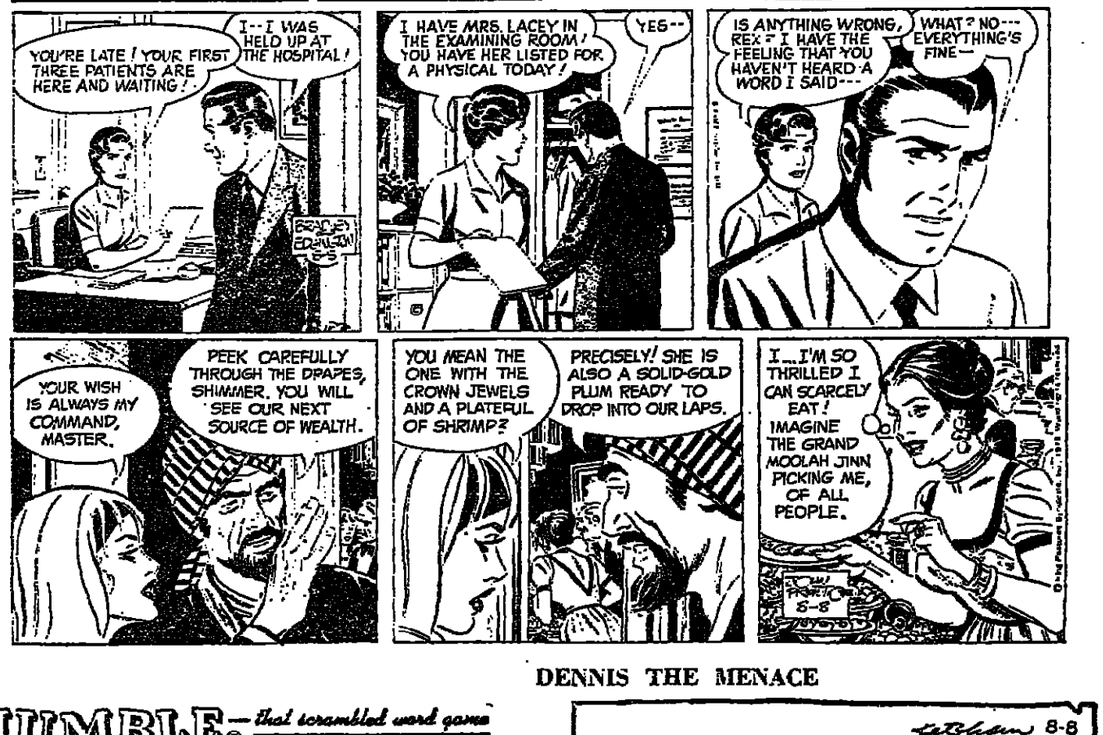
WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

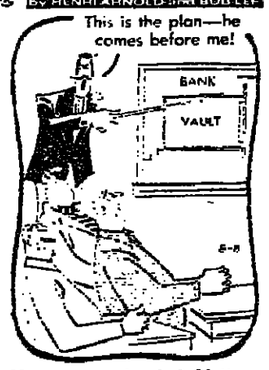
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEREC

HISFY

GLEMIT

CENTIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○-○○-○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANIC RANCH SLEIGH FIESTA

Answer: *The kind of performance you might expect from a footblack turned actor*—"SHINING"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"GET THAT FAT SITTER! ME AN'HER FEEL THE SAME WAY ABOUT MIDNIGHT SNACKS."

BOOKS

CLARA REEVE

By Leonie Hargrave. Alfred A. Knopf. 442 pp. $12.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

WE seem to be in the midst of a boomlet in literary Victoriana. Perhaps people have a nostalgic need for the age's chesty optimism, its self-assurance grounded in an immutable moral code; and, to balance the pompousness and add spice to the dish, its once-hidden scandalous side—its nefarious criminals and underground pornographers. The audience can have it both ways: strong, manly father figures and loving, virtuous mother figures along with lubricious or sinister doings in yellow-fogshrouded streets. Both Progress and Jack the Ripper; Sherlock Holmes as reason and enlightenment locked in combat with the darker hosts led by Professor Moriarty.

Leonie Hargrave has caught the wave at full crest with her new novel, "Clara Reeve," a studious revel in the period as seen through the eyes of a typical sweet, pliant heroine, Clara. Miss Hargrave (which the publishers coyly identify as "the Maiden Name of an author both prolific and much praised for work in other modes") has given us a young lady's finishing-school course in Victoriana. As Victoriana it is impeccable, but as a novel it has it anomalies.

Clara is that prototypical 19th-century poor relation, an orphan deeded over to the care and good works of her aunt and uncle. Uncle Josiah is a stern Victorian paterfamilias, given to irrational bursts of rage; Aunt Lydia stands up for Clara but must needs frequently retire to her chambers with the megrims, which she palliates with copious draughts of laudanum. Fa la! as Clara might ejaculate, what will become of her? Being a 19th-century heroine who, given a benign Providence, would be content to find a good man (or have one found for her) and sit in the garden doing needlepoint, she must wait for things to happen to her. Happen they do.

Upon her emergence into early womanhood after a strict upbringing (she is lashed for laughing on Sunday—about the neck of course, since young ladies were not spanked on the bottom), Clara flies away to visit her rich uncle, Lord Rhodes, who is master of Blackthorne, one of England's stateliest homes. There she meets again her distant cousin Niles, who had comforted her at her parents' funeral. Niles lives in Italy with his vaguely scandalous mother, Zaide, the Contessa Visconti. Mother, as it turns out, is a crypto-feminist, for the basest of reasons, who believes—rightly—that men have more fun.

Rid of his first wife through what is apparently death by somnambulistic misadventure, Niles eventually proposes to Clara at a Wordsworthian prospect in the Lake District. Clara, who has already fought off one suitor her uncle tried to affix her with (thus causing his predictable death through apoplexy), temporizes. A timid, loving girl, she fears life, knowledge, experience. Then, suddenly, Uncle Lord Rhodes dies and Clara, in a stunning reversal of fortune so necessary to the plot, is made his main heir. Niles discreetly renews his suit; she eventually accepts. The is—hey presto!—off to where their honeymoon a Venetian palazzo.

Clara, rolling in mo fully content with her state, but for the presen Niles's sinister valet, Mai who seems to exert a hold on him. Otherwise, when Aunt Lydia asks her is feeling any intimations little stranger that she perceives some element is from their conjugal relation Has it anything to do with habit of sleeping in a sep bedroom? Aunt Lydia, had no children of her own, supply no further intelligence the symptoms of pregna Clara professes herself still fled—not as to symptoms pregnancy but "as to cause."

Eventually she flees to a friend, the Rev. Godfrey M warting, who happens to be town, for some pastoral coun ing. When he realises the of Clara's technical backwardn he sends her to his aunt, finally apprises Clara of the ba imal facts of life. When confronts Niles with her ne found knowledge, he is ang ed and accuses her of straying their love through the mock a pique, he performs his husband ly duty in a drastic manner.

Events begin to gallop at faster clip. Up to now we ha been proceeding at a sedate Vi torian pace as Miss Harg weaves her exquisitely detail tapestry of Victorian manne and morals in a faithfully produced contemporary pro style enlivened by such ou *rant* locutions as "Heyday!" "Tell it not in Gath!"—not mention a judicious sprinkling slightly musty words like " times," "vastation" and "whilo

Through an increasingly ap atic crescendo of events, a the well-evoked Grand Tour a blance of Italy, Clara comes learn the real story behind Ni behavior—or lack of it—on t connubial couch. It seems he suffering from the direst a verse of Jan Morris's comm —with far better grounds.

If the first half of the n is rather slow and atmosphe with Clara somewhat encumb ed in Victorian fustian, in last part a plot that has b ticking away all along emb creating something of a that the author must wait to tidy up. She records a long letter from Zaide to Cl explaining her son's secret, a number of other things, inc ing her own dalliance with Byron—or rather the club-fo ed valet he kept in reserve, in such demand as a lover which resulted in Manfred. any rate, evil is eventually ov borne and Clara ends up the strong arms of good. In some Mr. Mainwaring, an propriate object both for idealistic love and her other, mentionable needs.

If the plot as recounted h sounds a comedy, it is not; M Hargrave, through Clara, re it all with an appropriate lemnity. She has so overloa the table with a typical Victorian meal that humor out of the question. Her increa ingly operatic plot, however gives the appearance that Ms Hargrave started to write a ri commentary on the period novel of manners, only to discov there was a gothic inside to get out. Since she is an intelligent, cultivated wri the result is a sort of thinki person's gothic. She tries have it both ways; readers urged to do the same—if th can.

Mr. Lingeman is a book re for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

J	E	S	T		G	A	L	O	P		C	O	P	E
A	L	C	O		O	N	E	N	I	G	H	T	E	R
P	E	R	P	E	T	U	A	L	M	O	T	I	O	N
A	M	E	S	S		O	Y	A	D		O	R	E	
N	E	W		A	S	T	I		O	A	S	I	S	
E	N	S		U	L	A	I	N	S		W	H	E	A T
S	T	U	T		A	R	I	O	N	N	E			
E	S	P	Y		T	O	O	U	E		A	P	A	R
		P	O	S	T	U	R	E		D	O	N	E	
F	I	L	I	E	R		S	E	C	T	S		R	T S
L	I	N	D	A		S	I	S	O		T	E	E	
A	G	A		C	L	O	I	T		F	A	I	N	T
P	U	R	C	H	A	S	I	N	G	A	G	E	N	T
P	R	O	C	E	S	S	O	R	S		A	R	A	L
Y	E	W	S		S	E	M	A	I		L	E	S	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal played in the second round at the European Bridge Championship in Brighton, England, this month, the Polish team of Andrzej Wilkosz and Lukasz Lebioda took full advantage of a greedy double by a famous Swiss player.

North-South had some to rest safely in two diamonds when West balanced with three clubs. North's double showed additional values and left the next move to South, who retreated to three hearts. East should perhaps have tried four clubs, which would have been unbeatable, but he doubled, no doubt feeling that it was time to break his long silence. His hand did not have enough defensive potential for such an action, and the sequel demonstrated this.

West led the singleton diamond, and South won with the ace in dummy and led the spade queen. East put up the ace and gave his partner a diamond ruff, but South had no trouble in making nine tricks thereafter with the help of the diamond suit, to score 530 points. The defense could make only the heart ace and the club ace in the later play.

The defense could have given the declarer a little trouble after the diamond ruff if West had cashed his club ace and led a trump for his partner to win A spade lead would then force the dummy to ruff, but South would still survive by discarding spades on the minor-suit then ruffing his last spade dummy's last trump.

However, East could have dicated his double if he resisted the temptation to his partner the diamond which simply made it easier South to make use of diamond suit. If East had ply returned a low trump third trick, it is hard to see South could have maneuvered nine trick.

	NORTH	
	♠ Q	
	♡ QJ10	
	◇ AKJ653	
	♣ K86	
WEST		EAST
♠ K1095		♠ A86
♡ 83		♡ A64
◇ 4		◇ Q98
♣ AJ10732		♣ Q54
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠ J7432	
	♡ K9752	
	◇ 107	
	♣ 9	

Neither side vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
Pass	3 ♣	Dbl.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond four.

هكذا من الأصل

Orioles, Reds Turn on Their Power Machines

...aylor Paces ...weep of Pair

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Don ylor went six-for-seven, inding four-for-four in the sec- game, to lead the streaking ltimore Orioles to 4-2 and 8-2 tories over the Detroit Tigers night.

Baylor, 13-for-16 during the four games, had two singles, triple and a double to score runs and drive in one in the ond game after scoring the Orioles' opening run in the sec- inning of the first game. also stole three bases in the ond game.

The Baltimore outfielder now 12 hits in 19 at-bats in Tiger adium for a .632 average this ason.

Mike Torrez, with 2 2-3 innings hitless relief from Wayne rland, raised his won-lost cord to 14-6 in the first game lle Ross Grimsley got 3 2-3 nings of relief help from Dyar iller in the second game to ise his record to 8-11. The ioles are 18-6 since the All- ar break, while the Tigers now ve lost 11 straight.

Royals 4, Twins 3

At Kansas City, Tony Solaita lted a three-run 450-foot homer the fourth inning to power e Royals to a 4-3 victory over innesota. Steve Busby (15-8) ruggled most of the way, yield- g 10 hits, but registered his th complete game of the sea- n.

The victory was Kansas City's 10th in 14 games under new anager Whitey Herzog.

White Sox 11, Angels 1

At Chicago, Bill Melton, tech- ally on suspension for arguing th an umpire but await- g a review of his appeal, broke t of a 2-for-28 batting slump driving in five runs with a ree-run homer, a single and double to lead the White Sox d lefthander Jim Kaat to an -1 triumph over California.

Indians 5, Yanks 3

At Cleveland, Rico Carty, hit- g at .422 since July 6, belted three-run homer and reliever ve Laroche snuffed out a New ork Yankee rally in the eighth pace the Indians to a 5-3 vic- ry.

Red Sox 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Doug Griffin's ech-hit single drove home the nning run during a four-run nth inning as Boston scored a victory over the Brewers.

Rangers 5, A's 2

At Arlington, Texas, Gaylord rry held Oakland to seven hits give the Rangers a 5-2 victory d reduce the A's American ague West lead to 6 1-2 games er Kansas City.

Perry, 11-15, has given up only ree earned runs in his last 49 nings.



United Press International.

FORCED TO JUMP—Mets' shortstop Mike Phillips gets out of the way of the Pirates' Rennie Stennett and then tosses to first to complete a doubleplay on Rich Hebner.

Seaver Wins 15th for Mets

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Mike Phillips's three-run double highlighted a five-run first inning today, enabling Tom Seaver to collect his 15th victory of the season in hurling a three-hit 7-0 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Seaver replaced scheduled starter Jon Matlack, who suffered a 10-inch gash in his chin in a car accident on his way home from the ballpark last night.

The victory was also the second straight for new Mets' manager Roy McMillan, who replaced Yogi Berra as the club's skipper yesterday.

Del Unser led off the Mets' first with a single, took second on a ground out and advanced to third on a fly out. Dave Kingman then bunted safely down the third-base line with Unser scoring when third baseman Larry Parrish's throw to first hit Kingman in the back. The Mets' leftfielder took second on the play.

Rusty Staub followed with a run-scoring double to left. Montreal starter and loser Steve Rogers, 8-8, then walked Wayne Garrett and Jerry Grote unintentionally to load the bases. Phillips then looped his double to make it 5-0.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Rick Wise scattered eight hits for his 15th victory and eighth straight triumph in pitching Boston to a 4-2 victory over the Brewers. Wise, now 15-6, walked one and struck out four.

Fred Lynn collected two doubles and a single and drove in two runs, including the winning run in the third inning. The doubles were his 30th and 31st of the season as he vaulted past Kansas City's Hal McRae into the league lead.

A three-run outburst in the third gave the Red Sox their winning runs. Rico Petrocelli opened with a double, a Rick Burleston single and a walk to Bernie Carbo loaded the bases. Denny Doyle singled to score two runs and with one out, Lynn doubled home Carbo to make the score 3-1.

White Sox 8, Angels 4

At Chicago, Jorge Orta batted in three runs and Nyls Nyman two to help reliever Dave Hamilton to his third victory in an 8-4 decision for the White Sox over California. Hamilton took over from Chicago starter John Vuckovich with Tommy Harper on first base after a walk and none out in the fourth and went the rest of the way, limiting the Angels to three hits. California's last run came in the fourth when Harper stole second and scored on Mike Miley's single.

The White Sox wrapped up the game with a three-run seventh which began when Bucky Dent singled. Carlos May walked and Deron Johnson singled. Dent scoring on the hit. Jim Brewer relieved Dick Lange. Orta singled to score May and Johnson advanced on Bill Stein's fielder's choice and scored on Miley's throwing error.

20-Hit Attack Routs Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Cincinnati Reds say their Big Red Machine is in high gear now and the San Francisco Giants believe it.

The Reds demolished Giant pitching in a three-game sweep, pounding out 20 hits in the finale yesterday en route to a 12-5 victory.

"This is the best team in baseball," said San Francisco manager Wes Westrum, who compared the Reds to the world champion 1954 Giants, for which he played.

Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson agreed that the Reds were peaking:

"This is as well as we can play. Everything is going right for us. With the lead we have (16 games over Los Angeles in the National League West), we'll start giving the players a rest for the remainder of the season," said Anderson.

Tony Perez, who homered for Cincinnati in the second inning for the first run of the game, appraised this season's Reds as the best in his six years on the club.

Teammates Darryl Chaney and Pete Rose each had three hits. The Reds shelled starter Jim Barr with nine hits for five runs in his three innings. The hits included the homer by Perez, two triples and four doubles.

Padres 6, Astros 1

At San Diego, southpaw Randy Jones hurled a two-hitter for his 15th victory and trimmed his earned-run average to 1.85 as the Padres beat Houston, 6-1.

Mets 9, Expos 6

At New York, doubles by Del Unser, Felix Millan and Ed Kranepool helped the Mets score seven unearned runs in the sixth inning and present new manager Roy McMillan with a 9-6 victory over Montreal in a game called by rain in the ninth inning.

Braves 5, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Dave May hit an infield single in the ninth inning to drive in the tie-breaking run as Atlanta scored twice for a 5-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Cards 4, Pirates 2

At St. Louis, reliever Al Hrabosky recorded his 16th save in pitching the final six outs to give the Cards a 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh. St. Louis starter and winner John Denny, now 6-3, held the Pirates to only two singles until the eighth inning when Craig Reynolds singled, pinch-hitter Willie Randolph walked and Rennie Stennett singled to load the bases with none out.

The Cards' rookie was pulled in favor of Hrabosky. He wild pitched to score Reynolds. A second run scored on a ground-out but Hrabosky retired the next two batters to end the threat.



Keystone.

MIGHTY POSE—East German Marianne Adam is set to better women's shotput record with 72-7 7/8th toss.

Connors Returns With Victory As the Big Names Advance

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 7 (AP).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, playing his first match since losing the Wimbledon final to Arthur Ashe, defeated John James of Australia, 7-5, 6-3, yesterday in the second round of a $100,000 international tennis tournament.

Connors and third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, both of whom had first-round byes, arrived by private plane shortly after noon and played their opening matches four hours later.

Nastase ousted former British Davis Cup player Graham Stilwell, 6-3, 6-2.

Rod Laver, playing his first tournament in nine weeks, and Ken Rosewall advanced to the quarterfinals. Laver turned back Gerald Battrick of Britain, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, while Rosewall eliminated Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

Connors, 22-year-old left-hander who is ranked No. 1 in the world, said he felt no ill effects from the leg injury he suffered at Wimbledon. He explained that the injury was a muscle strain.

Ramirez Upset

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 (AP).—Mexico's Raul Ramirez and Cliff Drysdale of South Africa were upset yesterday and No. 2 Arthur Ashe polished off his first opponent in the $150,000 U.S. clay courts tennis championships.

Ramirez, fourth-seeded, lost his second-round match to Richardo Cano of Argentina, 6-3, 7-5, and No. 13 Drysdale was eliminated by Bob Carmichael of Australia, 7-5, 6-3.

Ramirez and Drysdale became the third and fourth men's seeds to lose so far on the Indianapolis Racquet Club's courts. No. 6 Cliff Richey and No. 12 Billy Martin were defeated in matches Monday and Tuesday.

Ashe, who arrived here late from the rain-delayed pro classic in Louisville, outclassed Marcelo Lara of Mexico, 6-1, 6-1.

WBA to Meet in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The annual convention of the World Boxing Association will be held here Sept. 30 to Oct. 4 in Manila, it has been announced.

Seeks PGA Crown

Nicklaus Still Is Determined To Reverse Unusual Trend

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP).—Jack Nicklaus's near misses—by one and two strokes in the British and U.S. Opens—have not diminished his desire and determination in the Professional Golfers Association championship, the fourth and last of golf's big-four events.

"The big four all are important enough to stand by themselves," Nicklaus said. "They don't have to be lumped together.

"I think of them like this," he said, and lifted up a stubby hand, the fingers widely spread.

"Not like this," he said, and clinched the fingers tightly together.

"They're separate things."

There has been speculation, written and spoken, that Nicklaus's narrow defeats have eaten into his grim determination, perhaps have signaled the beginning of the end of his iron-fisted domination of the game.

"I've had disappointments before, and I've lost in the majors before," Jack said with a shrug.

Nicklaus's record for the year marks him, as usual, as the man to beat in the 57th PGA national championship that starts today over one of Nicklaus's favorite stamping grounds, the famed Firestone Country Club course.

In 13 starts this season he has won three times, been second once and third four times. He's been ninth or better in all but one. He's the leading money winner with $205,713. He has the leading stroke average with 69.8.

And the site, the vast, 7,180-yard Firestone layout, has to favor him. He has taken more than $329,000 in career winnings in competition on this course. It includes four World Series of Golf titles and the 1968 American Golf Classic crown.

His leading opponents in the 138-man field are Tom Weiskopf, defending champion Lee Trevino, Johnny Miller, Hale Irwin, Gary Player and, just possibly, Arnold Palmer.

The long-hitting Weiskopf is the most formidable. He's playing well right now, with a victory and a third in his last two starts. His confidence received an enormous boost in his Canadian Open triumph over Nicklaus.

Among the other major challengers are the current British and U.S. Open champions, Tom Watson and Lou Graham; host pro Bobby Nichols; John Mahaffey, a four-time runner-up this season, and Gene Littler, the 45-year-old who scored his third victory of the year last week.

Sandra Palmer Blisters Course To Tie for Lead

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 7 (AP).—Sandra Palmer, one shoe on and one shoe off, hobbled along the fairways today to tie Donna Young for first place at the halfway stage in the 72-hole European Open women's golf championship.

Palmer, 34, had a painful blister on her right heel but still shot a 5-under-par 69 for a two-round total of 139. Young, 30, was on the same total after shooting 71.

Joanne Carner was in third place with 143.

"I got this blister playing the first round yesterday," Palmer said, "but I didnt realize how bad it was until I put on my golf shoes this morning.

"I put some tape over it but it got more painful as the round went on. On the inward nine I took off my right shoe to walk the fairways, and that helped a little."

Palmer, leading money winner on the circuit this year, was heading for the lead until she reached the last hole on Sunningdale's 6,174-yard, par 36-36-74 layout. She drove straight down the middle of the fairway but sent her second shot to the right and the ball rolled under the stands beside the green. She had to rake it out and took a free drop.

Then she chipped from 30 yards and overshot the green. She finished with a bogey 5.

Chako Higuchi of Japan and Catherine de Prado of France were the only players to challenge the American domination. Higuchi had an eagle 13 at the 420-yard 12th hole and finished with a 5-under-par 69. That equaled Palmer's score as the best of the day. De Prado, who won the U.S. Open as Catherine Lacoste in 1967, played the first nine holes in 31, 5 under par. But she slipped up on the home nine and ended with 74.

Ex-Aide of Foreman Now Employed by Ali

DEER LAKE, Pa., Aug. 7 (AP).—Dick Sadler, former manager and trainer of George Foreman, was hired yesterday by heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali as an adviser.

Sadler guided Foreman to the heavyweight title with a second-round knockout of Joe Frazier in January, 1973. But Foreman became disenchanted after losing the crown to Ali last October and fired Sadler. A spokesman for Ali said the champion liked the way Sadler prepared Foreman for the championship fights with Frazier and Ali, and that "he knows boxing."

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
...clock, Chi.	97	389	54	136	.350
...mons, St. L.	108	357	56	131	.379
...tor, Houston	103	389	55	122	.332
...rubler, Pitts.	92	343	41	112	.327
...ber, Phila.	100	374	55	122	.326
...a, Phila.	95	369	50	120	.325
...e, Cin.	112	470	71	152	.323
...ck, St. L.	88	375	56	108	.288
...rey, L.A.	117	470	61	151	.321
...dua, S.F.	92	355	57	114	.321

RUNS—Cedeño, Phil., 82; Lopes, L.A., 78; Morgan, Cin., 74; Rose, Cin., 73; Griffey, Cin., 68.

RUNS BATTED IN—Ludinski, Phi., Bench, Cin., 87; Watson, Houst., 77, Kingman, N.Y., 72; Simmons, St. L., 72.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 152; Garver, L.A., 141; Cash, Phi., 140; Millan, N.Y., 137, Tolbert, Cin., 136.

DOUBLES — Rose, Cin., 36; Bench, Cin., 35; Grubb, S.D., 30; Millan, N.Y., 29; Cash, Phi., 27; Garver, L.A., 27.

TRIPLES—Bessinger, Chi., 8; Parker, Cle., 8; Metzger, Houst., 8; Joshua, S.F., 8; Griffey, Cin., 7; Grote, Houst., 7.

HOME RUNS — Ludinski, Phi., 27; Kingman, N.Y., 24; Schmidt, Phi., 23; Bench, Cin., 22; Stargell, Pitts., 20.

STOLEN BASES — Lopes, L.A., 45; Morgan, Cin., 41; Brock, St. L., 42; Cedeño, Houst., 36; Cardenal, Chi., 27; Ingram, Mon., 22; Concepcion, Cin., 22.

PITCHING (10 decisions)—Hrabosky, St. L., 9-1, .750, 1.62; Gullett, Cin., 9-3, .750, Jones, S.D., 15-6, .714, 1.63; Richman, Chi., 12-5, .706, 2.72; Borbon, Cin., 7-3, .700, 3.00.

STRIKEOUTS — Messersmith, L.A., Seaver, N.Y., 154; Sutton, L.A., Richard, Houst., 129; Montefusco, S.F., 122.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
...ew, Minn.	104	391	70	146	.373
...ice, Bost.	100	361	71	126	.352
...Johnson, Oak.	103	411	69	132	.321
...rove, Texas	99	350	59	112	.320
...son, N.Y.	107	402	58	128	.318
...e, Bost.	102	404	71	124	.307
...Earl, K.C.	102	397	49	122	.307
...ining, Cle.	71	283	45	88	.256
...rman, Texas	101	358	37	107	.299
...ple, N.Y.	98	359	61	107	.298

RUNS—Lynn, Bost., 71; Rice, Bost., Carew, Minn., 70, Jackson, K.C., 66.

RUNS BATTED IN—Lynn, Bost., 80; Rice, Bost., 78, May, Balt., 77; Mayberry, K.C., 74; Jackson, Oak., 74.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 146; Washington, Oak., 132; Munson, N.Y., 128; Otis, K.C., 126, Rice, Bost., 124, Rivers, Cal., 124.

DOUBLES — McRae, K.C., 30; Lynn, Bost., 26; Jackson, Oak., 25; Rice, Bost., Bond, Oak., 24.

TRIPLES—Rivers, Cal., 11; Otis, Chi., Brett, K.C., 7; Lynn, Bost., 6; Lemon, Det., 6; Rudi, Oak., 6.

HOME RUNS — Jackson, Oak., 27; Mayberry, K.C., 24; Scott, Mil., 23; Cash, N.Y., 22; Horton, Det., 20; Burroughs, Texas, 20.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 36; Washington, Oak., 35; Remy, Cal., 31; Otis, K.C., 31; North, Oak., 27.

PITCHING (10 decisions)—Eckersley, Bos., 8-2, .750, 2.03; Torrez, Balt., 14-6, .700, 3.06; Lee, Bost., 14-6, .700, 3.80; Rice, Bost., 14-6, .700, 4.28; Bosman, Det., 7-3, .700, 3.46.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 152; Tanana, Cal., 145; Bibleson, Minn., 135; Perry, Texas, 130; Blue, Oak., 126.

Norton Seeks Revenge

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7 (UPI).—Third-ranking heavyweight contender Ken Norton will attempt to avenge one of his three defeats when he meets Jose Luis Garcia of Venezuela in a scheduled 12-round bout in the Civic Center here on Aug. 14, it has been announced.

Jack Molinas: Life and Death of a Gambler

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The police have said they were looking into a possible link between the fatal shooting Sunday morning of Jacob (Jack) Molinas, the former Columbia University basketball star, and the 1974 murder of his former business partner, Bernard Gusoff.

Gusoff was beaten to death in his Los Angeles apartment on Nov. 15, 1974. The police said the murder was never solved, but Molinas had collected $500,000 on a life insurance policy each held on the other as partners in a fur importing business.

Molinas, 43, was shot in the head by a sniper at 2 a.m. while he was standing in the backyard of his Hollywood Hills home with his close friend, Shirly Marcus, who had arrived here only a few hours earlier from New York.

Marcus was wounded in the neck in the shooting, but the police said that they did not know whether she was a target or an accidental victim. They also said they were not ruling out the possibility that the shooting was a gangland-style killing.

Molinas, an all-American basketball forward in the early 1950s at Columbia University who later played for the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Pistons, of the National Basketball Association, was involved in the 1959-61 point-shaving scandals that rocked college basketball. In 1963 he was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in prison in New York but was paroled in 1968.

Shortly after Gusoff's murder, the police said, they attempted to question Molinas, but were met at his $60,000 home by three barking dogs. Later, Molinas collected the $500,000 insurance money.

Betty Molinas, the former basketball star's mother, reportedly had arrived from New York recently to visit her son and was in southern California at the time of the murder. The police said Molinas's body would be flown to New York soon for services and burial.

Gambling Was His Life

Jack Molinas always did things in a big way. He was fascinated by gambling and the rackets. He was a flashy dresser, drove oversized cars, liked to flash big bankrolls and was almost always surrounded by beautiful women.

Much of it sounds out of place from someone who qualified for Stuyvesant, one of the highest-rated high schools in New York. He was also considered an excellent student at Columbia, and became a successful lawyer.

Still, he kept coming back to gambling and some of the reasons may be traced to the days when he grew up around a place called The Eagle Bar on Surf Avenue in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn, N.Y. The bar was operated by his parents and he would hang around and listen to racketeers brag and tell tall tales.

The 6-foot-6-inch Molinas was the captain and top scorer of the 1952-53 Columbia basketball team that won the Ivy League championship. In April of 1953 he was the first draft choice of the Fort Wayne Pistons of the National Basketball Association. But midway through the 1953-54 season he was banned from the league for life for betting on games.

Even as a successful lawyer—and as a player-coach in the Eastern League—Molinas had another interest. He was the mastermind of a nationwide basketball gambling ring that involved almost 50 players and 27 colleges.

In 1963 he was convicted in a point-shaving scandal and sent to prison. He was paroled five years later and moved to Los Angeles two years ago.

At the time of his conviction, Judge Joseph Sarafite told Molinas, "In my opinion, you are a completely immoral person. You are the prime mover of the conspiracy and you were the person most responsible. You callously used your prestige as a former all-American basketball player to corrupt college basketball players and defraud the public."

Molinas, who always remained an outstanding playground player, used the playgrounds to meet and influence players. It appeared anything but unnatural to the young athletes when the older Molinas would take them to dinner, let them use his automobiles and introduce them to beautiful women.

One of those players was Connie Hawkins, now of the Los Angeles Lakers, who grew up in the Brooklyn ghettos. Molinas involved him in the point-shaving scandal and for a time Hawkins was banned from the NBA.

"I just thought Jack was a nice guy," Hawkins once said. "He'd buy us food, drive us home from the beach, lend us his car. One time he told me he knew how difficult it was for poor kids in their first year at school, and if I needed help or money, just let him know. He said he liked me."

Molinas was arrested again in 1973 in Los Angeles on charges of shipping pornographic films interstate, from Los Angeles to Memphis, Tenn. He was released on $10,000 bond.

He pleaded innocent and a trial date was to have been set this week.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	67	44	.604	—
Baltimore	59	50	.541	7
New York	57	53	.518	9 1/2
Milwaukee	53	59	.473	14 1/2
Cleveland	50	58	.455	15 1/2
Detroit	46	66	.411	21 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	69	42	.613	—
Kansas City	61	49	.555	8 1/2
Chicago	54	57	.486	14
Texas	53	59	.473	15 1/2
Minnesota	48	64	.429	20
California	49	64	.434	20

(Thursday's games not included)

Wednesday's Results

Texas 5, Oakland 2.
Chicago 11, California 1.
Kansas City 4, Minnesota 3.
Cleveland 5, New York 3.
Baltimore 4, Detroit 2 (1st).
Baltimore 8, Detroit 2 (2d).
Boston 5, Milwaukee 2.

Thursday's Games

Oakland at Texas, n.
Chicago 8, California 4.
Minnesota at Kansas City, n.
New York at Cleveland, n.
Baltimore at Detroit, n.
Boston 4, Milwaukee 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	66	45	.595	—
Philadelphia	62	49	.559	4
New York	57	53	.518	8 1/2
St. Louis	57	54	.514	9
Chicago	51	61	.455	15 1/2
Montreal	47	61	.435	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	74	38	.661	—
Los Angeles	58	53	.523	16 1/2
San Francisco	55	57	.491	19
San Diego	50	59	.459	21
Atlanta	49	62	.441	24 1/2
Houston	40	75	.348	35 1/2

(Thursday's games not included)

Wednesday's Results

Cincinnati 12, San Francisco 5.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 6, Houston 1.
New York 9, Montreal 6.

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh at Houston, n.
New York 7, Montreal 0.
Chicago at Philadelphia, n.
(Only games scheduled)

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Baltimore	012	100	000—4	9	1
Detroit	000	001	100—2	7	2

Torrez, Garland (7), and Dwyer; Lagrow (7-11) and Freehan. W—Torrez (14-6). HR—Meyer (6th).

(Second Game)

Baltimore	000	213	000—8	12	1
Detroit	000	002	000—2	10	2

Grimsley, Miller (6) and Hendricks; Lemanczyk, Walker (6), Reynolds (6) and Wockenfuss. WP—Grimsley (8-11). L—Lemanczyk (0-4).

New York	000	000	120—3	9	0
Cleveland	100	003	01x—5	5	0

Dobson, Lyle (8) and Munson; Peterson, Laroche (8) and Ashby. W—Peterson (6-7). L—Dobson (9-12). HR—Carty (11th).

Minnesota	120	000	000—3	10	1
Kansas City	000	400	00x—4	5	0

Blyleven (10-6) and Rod. Borgmann (6); Bird (15-8) and Martinez. HR—Solaita (11th).

California	100	000	000—1	5	2
Chicago	000	110	01x—11	15	0

Lange, Scott (4), Hockenberry (6) and Sorensen; Kaat (16-9) and Downing. L—Lange (4-5). HR—Melton (10th).

Boston	000	000	014—5	10	0
Milwaukee	001	100	000—2	6	0

Burton, Willoughby (4) and Fisk; Colborn, Murphy, Augustine (9) and Moore. W—Willoughby (4-3). L—Murphy (1-4). HR—Scott (23d).

Oakland	000	000	002—2	7	1
Texas	000	000	01x—3	10	1

Holtzman, Lindblad (5), Abbott (7) and Tenace; G. Perry (3-15) and Sundberg. L—Holtzman (7-9). HR—Rudi (17th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	001	151	000—12	20	0
San Francisco	017	000	102—5	14	0

Sutherland, C. Carroll (7) and Plummer; Barr, Williams (3), Sawyer (7), Heaverlo (8), Caldwell (9), Moffet (9) and Rader. W—Billingham (12-5). L—Barr (8-6). HR—Perez (16th).

Pittsburgh	000	000	020—2	4	0
St. Louis	001	000	00x—4	10	0

Brett, Tekulve (5), Gibson (8) and Sanguillen, Denny; Hrabosky (8) and Simmons. W—Denny (6-3). L—Brett (3-4). HR—Bradford (2d).

Houston	010	000	000—1	7	1
San Diego	001	100	00x—6	9	0

Dierker (9-12) and Jones; Jones (15-6) and Kendall. HR—Torres (12th).

Montreal	010	000	002—3	8	1
New York	000	207	00x—9	11	3

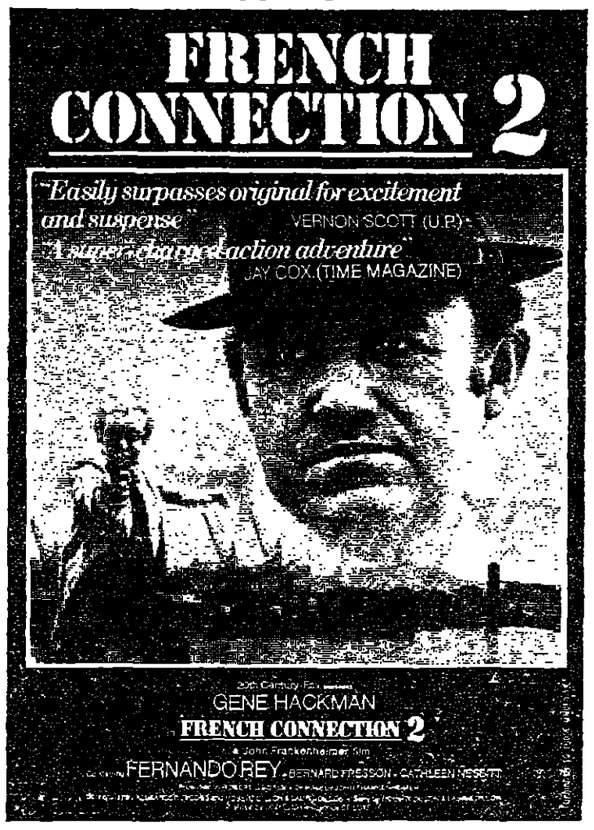
Renko, Scherman (6), Taylor (6), Dentz (7) and Foote; Stone, Webb (4), Apodaca (7) and Grote. W—Webb (4-4). L—Renko (4-9). HR—Montanez (16th), Mangual (9th), Garner (15th).

Atlanta	100	101	002—5	9	0
Los Angeles	200	010	000—4	8	0

Odom, Reuss (2), Leon (6) and Pocoroba; Messersmith (3-11) and Yeager. W—Reuss (7-11). HR—Garr (6th), Baker (15th), Crawford (6th).

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Observer

Heats Beats Jaws

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Little did Victor Gosworth suspect, as he knotted his necktie for a refreshing postconjugal stroll along Central Park West, that he was about to become the first victim of a savagery that would gross more than $19 million in a mere five weeks at the box office.



Baker

It was not as if he had been unwarned. "I wouldn't go out tonight if I were you," cautioned Yma Plotbinder from the recollesage of her comfortable chaise longue by the air-conditioner. "But if you insist, at least don't wear a necktie. Not in this awful heat."

"Tush," said Victor, who suffered from the dialogue inadequacy endemic to characters who exist only to get a good story under way by being destroyed. And out he went, not only necktied, but also fully jacketed.

He had gone no farther than 20 feet when the vibrations set off in the motionless damp chemicals which had once been air were detected by the primordial sensors of an ancient beast moving sleeplessly from the Carolinas to Maine. With supple majestic beauty, it slid across the festering Massachusetts night, sniffed Connecticut without interest, then homed in unerringly on Victor Gosworth.

Gosworth's first sensation was surprise rather than pain. He noted that he had become several feet shorter and when he looked down he saw that this was because the bottom half of him had melted away. The upper half was gone before he could loosen his necktie.

* *

The police didn't like it. One moment there had been Victor Gosworth; the next, nothing but a damp, steamy pile of clothing. "This town is being savaged by the most insuperable phenomenon known to man" an honest cop told Mayor Beame.

"Yeah, I know," said the mayor. "The bankers."

"Worse," said the honest cop. "We've got a great white heat on our hands. Unless we close down the town, every person who moves out of air-conditioner range is in danger of being turned into a little puddle of steamy clothing."

The mayor smiled, envisioning how certain municipal union leaders and the entire board of First National City Bank would look reduced to damp clothing puddles on Fifth Avenue.

The next afternoon, however, three innocent men ventured into Times Square to see a pornographic movie and were melted at the intersection of 42d Street and Broadway. Their clothing was found that night by a police inspector in an air-conditioned limousine.

"It's just a heat wave," the mayor said, but an irreverent meteorologist straightened him out. "What you don't understand, Mayor," he said, "is that you've got a persistent mass of hot air pushing up around a stagnant high-pressure area centered over the Baltimore-Washington latitudes with temperatures ranging up to 100 degrees and a 20 per cent chance of thunderstorm activity in the afternoon, and right after this message I'll be back with tomorrow's forecast."

* * *

"Turn him off," said the mayor. "If we've got a great white heat on our hands, there's no time to listen to aspirin commercials." And he immediately called the federal government for help. Secretary of the Treasury Simon told him to raise the subway fare so *nobody could afford to go out.*

As the exigencies of plotting would have it, a crazed skipper with a peg leg named Capt. Ahab put into Hoboken that evening aboard the whale ship Pequod. Observing that the entire city lay terrorized and abandoned under the roar of air-conditioners, Capt. Ahab sensed that his destiny was at last to be fulfilled.

Rowing across to the Manhattan docks, he clomped from air-conditioned saloon to air-conditioned motel where the enervated populace sat wilting before television reruns. His roars of "The Great White Whale Is Here! I can smell his evil stench!" merely bored the citizenry.

"It's not the great white whale you smell. It's only the garbage stewing in the streets," they told him. "We're all being ravaged by the sanitarian men and the great white heat."

"*What!*" *exclaimed the captain.* "Not even a great white shark for me to fling myself insanely upon to illustrate the folly of man's defying the grandeur of nature?"

* * *

Mayor Beame had Capt. Ahab brought to City Hall in a Good Humor truck. "If you're willing to risk being melted in an epic attack that will destroy the great white heat," said the mayor, "I can guarantee your story will be the first successful box-office spin-off on 'Jaws.' What's more, I'll put a sheaf of New York City bonds in your estate."

The captain, who was crazed, could not resist. Harpoon at the ready, stripped naked for combat, he launched his dory from City Hall. Except for a steaming wooden peg leg found on Lower Broadway, he was never seen again, except by several million people who had been unable to get tickets to "Jaws" and were willing to settle for "Heats," which beat "Claws," "Piranha," "Alligator," "Coils," "Crocodile" and "Hives" to the first-run theaters.

What finally happened to the great white heat cannot be explained just now, as this typewriter is beginning to melt.

L.A. Orchestra Plans Fireworks For Its 1,500th

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP).—Beethoven and fireworks are on the program Saturday night as the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra presents its 1,500th performance at the Hollywood Bowl.

Since it opened in 1922, the Bowl has offered most of the world's performers, from Jascha *Heifetz to the Rolling Stones.* The 17,000-seat amphitheater has long provided a summer home for the L.A. Philharmonic. The orchestra plays classics or rock with equal facility.

Saturday's concert will feature Van Cliburn as pianist and Lukas Foss as conductor. Attendance at this summer's concerts has been running 35 per cent above last year.

Mary Blume

Robert Shaw Has Joined Hollywood's 'Bankables'



PAMPLONA, Spain (IHT)—"Jaws," the summer's monster film, has broken box-office records in the United States, put a lot of swimming instructors out of work, and been boycotted on the beaches of the Hamptons. It has also given Robert Shaw something more valuable to an actor than an Oscar, a Rolls-Royce or even a hair transplant. Robert Shaw is now bankable.

"I'm not bankable to the extent of Barbra Streisand," he said in the Moby Dick bar of Pamplona's best hotel. "Swan Lake" was playing in the background. "But it's a great relief to a single parent with *nine children.* And a bit ironic, no?"

Mr. Shaw, who is in Spain to play the sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin and Marian," has had his ups and downs. A British novelist and playwright as well as an actor, he wrote the successful "Man in the Glass Booth" and a play called "Cato Street". It employed 72 actors, however briefly. He played a full-bearded, buoyant Henry VIII in the triumphant film version of "A Man for All Seasons" and Elmer Gantry in a Broadway musical that lasted one night. He won great esteem in Pinter's *"The Caretaker"* and played Gen. Custer in a forgotten film. He was playing the lead on Broadway in Strindberg's "The Dance of Death"—which he justly considers the hardest acting role there is—when the script for "The Sting" was sent to him.

"The Sting"

Mr. Shaw doesn't read many scripts. He did "Jaws" on the advice of his secretary and his wife. His son Colin, who recently *played a pregnant maid in a school play,* told him to accept "The Sting." Mr. Shaw's performance as the gimpy Irish gambler was a major step on the road to bankability.

Genial and robust, he often plays the heavies and often dies for his sins. In "The Taking of Pelham One-Two-Three" he was electrocuted. In "Jaws" he is eaten by a plastic shark they call Bruce. In "The Sting" he was allowed to survive to play in a sequel, for which he has just signed.

Robert Shaw used to hold writing above acting, a view of his professional life that he has been forced to abandon since the sudden death of his wife, Mary Ure, the noted British actress, last April 3.

He was writing a novel at the time which he hasn't been able to look at since. It is set in a New York old people's home was inspired by "One Hundred Years o Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and he wants it to be as dead-on stylistically as Virginia Woolf's "Orlando."

Always an energetic, if ironic, competitor, Robert Shaw feels very strongly about his position as a big-money actor now that he has decided to devote himself entirely to acting. "Success isn't important, nothing's very important, but it makes life easier," he says.

"Take English actors. They're being treated like third-rate citizens by the industry because there is no British film industry. They get no money, no chairs to sit on, no trailers on the set. I'm one of about four who's not in that position.

Ingratiation

"If you're not bankable, you can't do anything. The only films that are made that are any good are made by Americans for Americans, and the only way an Englishman can get in is to ingratiate himself, which requires a lot of expertise."

Asked how an actor ingratiates himself, he replies: "Are you asking me a serious question? Well, I'll answer it seriously. Most English actors, in spite of their theatrical knowhow, have a tremendous *inferiority complex. Most of us think of* Newman or Brando, or what ever generation you are, as more glamorous, more sexy.

"The English inferiority complex, from the Prime Minister to the captain of the best cricket team, is huge, massive. That's why they knock each other all the time pull each other down. In America you create heroes, and they remain heroes until they're failures. England makes heroes, then destroys them. Then they rehabilitate them when they're 70."

Robert Shaw avoided his idea of such an English inferiority complex thanks to his mother's confidence in him. "I think I was born with the feeling that I was extremely talented and if I hung on long enough the percentages would change. It was rather like an American football player—just hang on and don't cry."

He hung on through the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, where he was urged to give up hope for an acting career. When his first novel came out successfully in 1960, producers were, he says, so astonished that a stupid actor could write that they gave him acting jobs. "As a young man I was all aggression," he has said. "Richard Burton had enormous charm, he could get on with people. What an extraordinary life. When he went off to Hollywood, everyone said: there goes the golden boy."

Stamina

The golden boy is no longer golden, and Shaw is doing fine. "I stick around," he says. "I try to have a little stamina, a little humor, a little courage. And I try to have a drink once in a while."

His drink in the Moby Dick bar was a medicinal gin or two to recover from a rehearsal for a broadsword battle with Sean Connery, who plays an old Robin Hood. He already has a cut that he considers is as wide as a church door. In fact, it is visible on his scalp.

"Is there any way I could give my whole salary for a stand-in?" he wondered aloud. "I feel like Victor Mature. Do you know he used a machine gun made of balsa wood and he wouldn't go into two feet of water for fear of sharks?"

In "Robin and Marian," of course, Mr. Shaw gets rubbed out. But his sheriff is not the Basil Rathbone-style heavy of the Errol Flynn "Robin Hood."

"The sheriff," Mr. Shaw claims, "is intelligent, witty, sexy, generous to women. He spends his money freely. He's the nicest man in England."

The film's medieval setting doesn't appeal much to him, though. He would have preferred to live in Victorian times. "Particularly if I had been a member of the royal family," he adds.

When this film is finished, Mr. Shaw will make a pirate picture called "The Swashbucklers."

"No," he amends, "it's 'The Swashbuckler.' There's just one and I'm it. Don't worry, I'm successful now, you needn't write about me. I'm all right now. I feel like Jerry Lewis in Paris!"

'...I'm all right now. I feel like Jerry Lewis in Paris...' Shaw, now one of the golden Britons who has become 'bankable' in Hollywood jargon, is a successful actor who is now re-interpreting that centuries-old arch-villain, the sheriff of Nottingham: 'The sheriff is intelligent, witty, sexy, generous to women. He spends his money freely. He's the nicest man in England.'

PEOPLE: *Author Truman Capote To Make Film Debut*

Truman Capote will make his debut as a film actor in "Murder by Death," a comedy-mystery written by Neil Simon. Capote, author of "Breakfast at Tiffany's" and "In Cold Blood" will play the owner of an English manor house who invites famous detectives to solve a murder during a country weekend.

* * *

Is it murder? Hercule Poirot, the detective created by Agatha Christie, is about to die. Poirot, reduced to a shadow of his former self as he rides in a wheelchair, constantly nursed, will die from a coronary thrombosis in a novel to be published on Sept. 29. The book, "Curtain: Poirot's Last Case," was written about 30 years ago, a spokesman for Dame Agatha's publishers said. She had originally intended the book to be published only after her death.

* * *

Britain's Family Planning Association today named its Mother of the Year—and awarded her a double bed. The association, which gives women advice on family planning and provides free contraception, chose Katy Snell, 27, the mother of two. She was selected from 2,000 entrants by a 21-question quiz on contraception and woman's status. Mrs. Snell also coined a new slogan for the group: "Caring is sharing is preparing for parenthood." When asked to unscramble the grammar, Mrs. Snell said: "It doesn't mean your sex life is finished if you have completed your family." As well as the double bed, Mrs. Snell won a knitting machine, a freezer and a vacation in Majorca for two.

* * *

Alger Hiss, who went to prison a quarter of a century ago for perjury, stood before the Massachusetts State Supreme Court Thursday and took the oath readmitting him to the Massachusetts bar. Hiss, 70, was disbarred in 1952, two years after he was convicted of lying about his alleged dealings with Whittaker Chambers, an admitted courier for a Soviet spy ring. After the brief reinstatement ceremony Thursday, Hiss stood beaming in the courtroom lobby and said, "I am now practicing law in Boston."

* * *

FINED: U.S. singer and composer Harry Nilsson, 34, £1.50 Thursday in London after pleading guilty to "behaving indecently while drunk." Nilsson's lawyer said that the singer had had health trouble recently and was on "pretty hefty doses" of tranquilizers. He had some alcohol and "completely underestimated the combined effect of the two."

* * *

Elvis Presley has been offered $2.5 million to play silent screen star Rudolph Valentino in a stage and movie musical, Producer Bill Sargent said Wednesday that he will bring the musical "Ciao Rudy," first produced in Rome with Marcello Mastroianni in the lead, to the United States early next year. He plans a four-week engagement at Radio City Music Hall in New York, with one of the live performances filmed and then released to theaters worldwide. Presley had not replied.

* * *

"Wives are the cheapest form of labor," anthropologist Margaret Mead said, "and the richer a man is, the better his wife does her work, for nothing. If a man earned $100,000, it would take all the money he earns to find enough women to do what his wife does for nothing." Miss Mead continued: "It takes the work of five women to equal the work of *one wife.* We ought to quantify what a woman does in the home *and give her credit* when it comes to computing Social Security payments and pensions." But then Miss Mead, speaking at a seminar in Manila on women's role in development, said that it is time "to phase out the nuclear family" and that the "future lies in the community-family." Regarding dependent women, she said: "Women who need a husband to look after them are terrible nuisances."

* * *

Call him Tiger because that's his name. The former William Harris, 13, of Chicago had always been called Tiger by his parents, older brother, two sisters and friends. "When he began school, we tried to phase out the nickname," his mother, Mrs. Robert Harris said. "But he was stubborn and if his teachers didn't call him Tiger, he just didn't answer. We thought it was rather childish and it would pass. But we agreed if he still insisted on the name when he was 13 years old, we would make it legal." Thus the parents and son appeared before Judge Daniel Covelli of Circuit Court and paid $68 for the name change.

* *

Rep. Ken Hechler waited on tables Wednesday and Thursday, serving his constituents in Williamson, W. Va. The restaurant job was part of his plan to spend the congressional recess in a series of unpaid jobs across the eight counties of his district. Friday, the 60-year-old Democrat said, he will collect garbage in Iaeger. "Saturday, I'll be delivering newspapers on a Hunting Herald Dispatch route truck," Hechler said. "Monday, I'll be at the Barboursville State Hospital working as an aide on a ward and next Wednesday and Thursday I'm going to work for a coal company near Omar." "This is great," he said during a lull in his restaurant work. "It's terrific to get the muscles out of my head and back to where they belong."

SAMUEL JUSTICE.

A Snapping Turtle Didn't Get the Best of Irving the Duckling

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 7 (AP).—Irving may be the only male duckling in Oklahoma—or anywhere else—who swims, walks and even scratches with the aid of an artificial shank and web. Barely out of his egg, Irving swam into the jaws of a large snapping turtle that bit off everything below his left thigh.

Luckily for Irving, he happened to be hatched on a small lake behind an apartment where the two men who take care of the lake live. They also watch the lake's feathered population.

Rapid Surgery

Chris Swartz, a young maintenance employee, shot the turtle with his bow and arrow, with a line attached for retrieval. Ray Parham, the lake maintenance man, pulled the duckling out of the water. The bird's web was so mangled it was past saving. Mr. Parham amputated below the main joint of the bird's thigh and stitched up the wound. He kept the little drake in a cage *while the amputation healed.*

The bird acquired a nickname, Irving, and learned to stand up. But he couldn't walk well. In the water, he could only paddle in circles, having only one web left. Mr. Parham thought first of molding a webbed foot to match the lost one. But he dropped that idea in favor of part of a rubber tube, which he splayed at the base to let Irving direct and propel himself through the water, much like a web.

The tube was attached by bands *below and above the joint* with nylon strings.

Irving stood shakily at first. But he quickly sensed that the leg and foot were stable and began to walk like other ducks. After a few trial waddles, he learned to use the apparatus to swim. Now he can paddle as straight as any other duck, and has begun to scratch and preen, very duck-like.

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